The Penman's Art Journal

DEVOTED TO ORNAMENTAL, PRACTICAL AND PENMANSHIP.

AND

Published Monthly at 202 Broadway, N. Y., for $1 per Year.

PENMAN'S GAZETTE.

Entered at the Post Office of New York, N. Y., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1891.

VOL. XV.—No. 9

Making Fancy Papers.

The Process of Coloring, Flinting, Enameling, Embossing, Printing, &c.

COMPARATIVELY few JOURNAL readers, perhaps, have had the opportunity of going through a great manufacturing establishment where fancy papers are made, so that the journey with an alert reporter of *Geyer's Stationer* as guide cannot fail to interest.

First we enter the color room. Here are stored many great barrels filled with mixed and unmixed paints, and machinery is grinding other paints of all hues. The preparation of most of these colors is a secret carefully guarded, and the work done in this room is consequently of more importance than would appear at first sight. In a great many cases the establishment has to exactly match colors to order, a rather difficult job. All are water colors.

This color room is situated in the cellar, and on the same floor is found the raw material which the processes spoken of below turn into various kinds of fancy papers. This raw material is simply webs of white paper of varyiog thicknesses and breadths.

The first process which the paper undergoes is coloring. This is done in rather a curious manner by means of a machine into which the paper is fed from the web. As the paper travels through this machine a big cylinder shaped brush of bristles under which it passes daubs it all over with the paint; a little further on is a flat brush of the same material. This second brush goes quickly over the moving paper crosswise, and spreads the ink evenly on the upper side of it. Another similar brush makes the spreading more complete, and then comes another big cylinder shaped brush, the duty of which is to drag the paper along. After this come several more flat brushes, making the even distribution of the paint more thorough, and then the paper passes clear of the machine. It is not allowed to rest, however, for the end of it is fastened to a stick which lies across a kind of railway made of two endless chains which carry it up to the ceiling and along close to it. After say eighteen feet of the paper have run out of the machine, this chain railway picks up another stick, which chases the first stick up so actively that it soon nearly catches up to it, while the paper between them hangs in a loop down to the floor, or rather down within a few inches of the floor. When the first and second sticks reach a distance of four inches apart they preserve that distance as they journey around the room, so that the paper looped down below them hangs in such a way that no part of it touches anything but the sticks which support it from the underneath or unpainted side. As each eighteen feet of the paper runs out another stick is caught upon the chains and comes out to form another loop of paper between it and the stick next in advance. This is continued till the circuit of the room has been made and many hundred yards of the colored paper hang in long loops from the sticks which cross the chain railway.

When the paper sets off on its journey around the room it is so wet that one might reasonably expect it to take at least a week in drying, yet when it comes back, an hour or two after it left the machine, it is as dry as though it had lain on a shelf for a year. The reason of this is that its whole course has been over a system of steam pipes which lie along the floor, and so, as it has passed along, it has been dried by a heat ranging upward from 150° F. As the paper comes back colored and dried it is made into a web again by a boy, who simply winds it up with a crank.

From the "coloring room" the paper may go to one of a number of points, at each of which a separate process is going on. For instance, it may go to be flinted, or embossed, or glazed.

Putting the Shine on.

"Flinting" looks like a very primitive process, the machinery used in it being so simple. The colored paper passes over a bar of wood, close-grained and susceptible of very high polish. As it passes over this bar a flint stone, shaped like a cylinder on the lower side and highly polished also, is carried rapidly backward and forward over it by a long arm of wood which hangs straight downward from the ceiling and is controlled by a wheel. Each stroke of the flintstone puts a very high, varnish-like polish on the previously dead colored paper.

Another process which may follow the coloring is what is called brushing. This gives an enamel finish. It is done by running the paper over a large cylinder, with the colored side outward, while six cylinder brushes, each half a foot in diameter, made of stiff bristles, travel over the colored surface, brushing it lightly as it passes beneath them and put the so-called enamel polish upon it.

Another process of polishing the paper and bringing out its colors bright and glossy is what is technically known as glazing. The apparatus used in this process consists of three cylinders, one above another. The center cylinder is of cotton and compressed to metallic hardness When the machine is stopped a visitor examining this cotton cylinder casually could hardly be persuaded that it was not made of some polished, light colored metal composition. The central roller produces friction, which creates great heat in the steel rollers above and below it, and as the paper glides between these rollers the heat and friction do the required glazing.

The flinting process, though the plainest of all those described, is considered the most perfect, as the polish put on by it is superior to that gotten in any other way.

To get a paper with a dead, smooth surface the calender machine (the one last described above) is used.

Printing from Engraved Cylinders.

When the paper for a given order is all plated, or glazed, or flinted, or brushed, etc., it is taken away to other machines which either emboss or print it. The printing process is an interesting one, and differs very materially from that done in an ordinary printing office. It is done by means of engraved rollers of copper, or at least of copper surface. These are placed, in numbers as great as are required, on the lower side of a cylinder around which the paper to be printed upon (which is usually blank) passes. These copper rollers are engraved in the different designs which it is proposed to put upon the paper. Say that one roller is engraved with some kind of a leaf or vine, while the other bears only minute faces. Each of these rollers is inked by another roller placed outside it in such a position that no part of it can by any possibility touch the paper to be printed upon. These inking rollers revolve in troughs of paint, and as they touch the engraved roller at any one point they transfer a very liberal portion of the paint to it. In fact, they ink it all over. If it were to touch the paper in this condition the result would be that the paper would be almost as thoroughly inked on one side as the coloring machine causes it to be; but just here a very ingenious contrivance called a "doctor" comes to the rescue. The "doctor" is a steel blade which fits tight to the engraved roller above the point where the cloth-covered inking roller is engaged in putting the ink on. It rubs every vestige of the paint off the roller, except that which fills up the engraved designs. These get through with a full charge, which they print upon the paper. This is the same process as is used in the printing of calicoes, and the figures made by it may be multiplied indefinitely. As the paper passes around above the cylinder upon which the printing process is going on it is carried up over a steam heater which dries the ink, and when it comes down on the other side a boy winds it up into a web again. This is the treatment of the paper most largely used by trunkmakers.

The embossing process is done by a machine containing two rollers, each about six inches in diameter. One is of steel or copper and has the designs traced on it, while the other is of lead, a soft metal being used so that high pressure may make it take to a certain extent the figures engraved upon the steel or copper roller.

The polished paper is merely passed between these rollers. The pressure brings out the figures upon it. This kind of paper is used for many purposes by bookbinders and fancy box makers.

Gilt paper is not made in America, for the reason that no cheap and rapid process for manufacturing it has yet been invented. It comes from Germany, where workmen make it at the rate of a quarter of a ream a day. They do it altogether by laying on gold leaf as is done by bookbinders here.

Many of the fancy papers made are used by printers for printing upon in bronze. The extent of the business can be seen when it is known that the six coloring machines first spoken of turn out 300 reams, or 90,000 yards, of colored paper, all dried and wound back into web form, per day, while the output of the other processes is proportionate.

There are only about seven firms in the United States who manufacture fancy papers.

Promissory Note.

$1897.50/100 Harrisburg, Pa. May 21. 1891.

Three months after date, I promise to pay to the order of Matthews, Ballmer & Cunningham Eighteen Hundred, Ninety-seven and 50/100 Dollars without defalcation: value received.

No 13. Due Aug. 26/29. D. K. Williams

The Above Cut was Photo-Engraved by THE JOURNAL *from one of the Copies in Prof. H. W. Flickinger's "Writing Lessons," the New Work Already Announced in these Columns. The Cut is of the same size as the Copy.*

Penmanship in the Business College Course.

Extracts from an Address by Fielding Schofield to the Pacific Business Educators at their Meeting, July, '91.

Writing with reading is the foundation stone of the whole system of education. It has part in every occupation, from that of the common laborer to the most accomplished sphere in life, and while it is the most serviceable of all the arts it is quite as pleasing as any. Good writing, however, is more popular, and being more widely cultivated to-day than ever before, and we anticipate the time when it will be made a compulsory part of every college education, literary or business, so that all shall write at least a legible, presentable hand, and when we shall no longer see instances, as have come under our own observation, of Harvard graduates and compilers of encyclopedias being compelled to resort to copyists, simply because their own worthless scrawls could not be deciphered. Its neglect will some may be due to the fact of its having been looked upon more in the light of an accomplishment than as having any educational value; but experience teaches that it cultivates observation, attention, application, self control, a sensitive touch, celerity of action, skill, taste and judgment. What single study does more?

Business Writing.

Writing has two distinct missions, the business and the artistic. The hobby of the day is "business" and the prevailing topic, "business writing" as adjuncts of our schools and colleges. The mission of business writing has long been recognized as one to meet the demands of business in an intelligent and consistent manner. To do this, there has been adopted a legible and rapid system of writing, whereby the ideas and transactions of the business world might be intelligently and quickly recorded. To be neat and legible, the system has been built of simple forms, medium in size, without shade, clear and distinct in appearance; to be rapid and tireless, there has been cultivated an easy, lively apt movement in its execution. The necessity of having writing legible cannot be overestimated. . . . While I assume that the standard for business writing and system for teaching it should be as high as skill and brains can devise, I do not mean any flourished or fanciful style, but, as I have previously hinted, a simple, accurate, neat and tasty one, to be developed as highly as possible. This is what I believe business men prefer and expect. They can generally do enough of the rough and ready sort themselves and we ought to be able to show them that education means improvement. If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well; and without high aim, good models and good materials we cannot expect to obtain even mediocre results.

Special Penmanship Departments.

Again, it has been foreseen that writing for business purposes should be cultivated till it literally becomes a habit and can be executed without any special care or thought on the part of the writer. In this way full and undivided attention can be given to the matter to be written rather than to the matter of writing it. But to become such apt and ready writers, the average student needs more time and practice as well as criticism or personal attention than he can possibly get in the short time alloted him in connection with the other studies of the course. To meet this deficiency, there is needed a special department for penmanship, the same as for stenography, telegraphy, etc., so that those deficient in writing may be given ample opportunity and sufficient individual instruction to perfect it as much as possible, and as a consequence no poor writers go forth from our colleges with a diploma. This has been the secret of success in more than one business institution.

Position Ill-Important.

A great point for consideration is, how may this system of business writing be best and most readily acquired. To this end all method has been based upon position and movement, including a knowledge of form. Position is made first and all important, since upon it depend health, the ability to write at length without tiring, good movement and all good features in writing. For the body is recommended a nearly front position, it being undoubtedly the easiest, strongest and most healthful. In assuming full position of body, arm and hand, care should be exercised in not allowing the body to touch the desk, nor any part of the arm except the fleshy part near the elbow, and that lightly; also in not permitting the hand to roll too far to the right and in keeping the third and fourth fingers acting as a proper sliding rest, always allowing the hand to carry it own weight instead of burdening the pen with it. The pen is held lightly but not loosely and in the direction of the main slant of letters, the holder passing just above or below the first knuckle joint, according to the length or shape of hand. The paper is given an oblique position in line with the right hand and arm. But the most important feature of all, and that upon which depends the slant of writing, is a correct relative position of the hand, pen and paper.

The Motive Power.

The second step mentioned for gaining a good business handwriting is movement, mainly a good flexible fore-arm movement. This depends for its success upon the uniformity, steadiness and ease of its motion, which qualities are the result of well-directed practice or of a well-disciplined mind and muscle. All mental emotions tend to modify this movement, hence how important it is that the writer should maintain a healthy, steady, calm and confident state of both body and mind, if he would bring out clearly and perfectly as possible upon paper the ideas which exist in his mind.

Under the head of movement is classed form, because it is the kind of movement which so largely determines the shapes of letters; a right movement producing well-shaped letters and a wrong movement ill-shaped ones. Also irregularities in spacing and height are either directly the result of wrong movement or inability to control the muscles properly, or indirectly so through faulty position. But the prime necessity of having a mental knowledge of form previous to any attempt at putting it on paper must not be overlooked No matter how much movement there is, form cannot be made without knowing it first, and no matter how much form is known, it cannot be well executed without good movement. Then since form in practice is directly dependent upon the kind of movement, how essential it is that the ability should be acquired to move correctly and readily at will.

Speed.

In connection with the direction and quality of motion comes the rate of motion. The wisest plan adopted regarding this point is that which exacts nothing beyond an intelligible limit or full control of the muscles. Too rapid practice in writing is apt to develop into a nervous hurry rather than a wholesome velocity. On the other hand, too slow practice is quite as worthless and unavailable, for in this way one would never learn to write rapidly and always be compelled to take up with the wages of a slow workman. A medium degree of speed has been accounted the most wholesale prescription, too great diminishing the power of control and too little depriving of strength, rapidity and grace. The secret lies in the employment of a naturally quick stroke, not made in haste but with apparent leisure. . . .

General Points.

It is beginning to be realized that but two or three new ideas can be grasped, at most, by the average student in the course of a half hour; hence the lessons are being made short and pointed. The elementary lessons should be learned slowly and thoroughly, care being taken that no bad habits are formed to be unlearned. Pupils should be kept working together in unison upon the same thing at the same time—for unity of purpose is the secret of success in all undertakings—yet they should not be kept too continuously upon any one thing, lest they weary of it, but other features should be introduced and the main matter reverted to frequently till thoroughly mastered. They must have their minds fastened upon the copy before them, always looking for errors and trying to correct them. The hand, with practice, soon learns to correct all the imperfections discoverable by the eye. Patience must be had with imperfect work if the effort be made, but it must be seen to that every pupil makes the effort and to the best of his ability. Generally if pupils made half the effort themselves that teachers do to aid them they would find little difficulty in succeeding. But it makes a world of difference how they go at their work. He who holds his work at arm's length and goes at it faint-hearted, saying at every other step "I can't" or "I won't," never will and cannot expect and does not deserve to succeed. One usually gets what he works for. The teacher, too, must be possessed of great faith, aptitude and courage, for as is the teacher so largely are his pupils, and thus, with the combined faithful efforts of teacher and pupil, the student's progress in this department, as in others, may be such as will tend ever afterward to his constant self-improvement and help fit him to do some work in life so well that he may have a self-sustaining career of his own and so have secured what a business education is designed to impart.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

[Contributions for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, office of THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL. Brief educational items solicited.]

Facts.

The first "fellowship" for a woman has been established at Harvard.

Flutes found in the Pyramids of Egypt, placed 3000 years after burial, show that the Egyptians had our scale.

A public school law recently passed in New Mexico has caused a great demand for school teachers. The appointees so far have not been above one-third the number required.

In Edinburgh, Scotland, it is reported in the *Schoolmaster*, the number of children over thirteen years of age in school was only one and six-tenths per cent. in 1889. In 1890 the number decreased to one and five-tenths per cent.

The United States leads the world in the number and extent of its libraries. The public libraries of all Europe put together contain about 21,000,000 volumes; those of this country contain about 30,000,000.

The young lady whose portrait was taken as the model for the Goddess of Liberty upon the silver dollar is now a teacher of kindergarten philosophy in the Girls' Normal School at Philadelphia. Her name is Miss Anna W. Williams, and she is familiarly known among her friends as Miss Liberty.

A new school described as distinctively American has just been endowed at the University of Pennsylvania, and is to be opened on the 1st of October in Philadelphia. The topics to be especially considered are the history of American legislation, State constitutional history, the history of education, the history of religion, municipal history, and the history of local and national politics and political parties.

A reform in secondary education, such as is demanded at present by all strata of society in Germany, and which finds a stanch supporter in the young Emperor, Wilhelm II, has its opponents chiefly among the professors in the universities. These are fighting for retention of Latin and Greek, while the modern current rejects these languages. The outcome will be watched by all civilized nations.

Fancies.

Aunt Green: "Have a piece of cake, Penelope. Take the biggest piece."

Penelope: "Thank you, Bobbie." "Impossible, aunty: there are only two."—*Puck.*

CELESTIAL PARTS OF SPEECH—Planetary conjunctions.—*Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.*

Wickets: "They tell me, professor, that you have mastered all the modern tongues."

Professor Polyglot: "All but two—my wife's and her mother's."—*Terre Haute Express*

"What part of chemistry interested you most?" was asked of a young woman who had just been married to her teacher

"Affinities," was the bride's ingenuous reply.—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

Mother (looking over school report): "Your average in arithmetic is disgracefully low."

Small Boy: "Yes'm. Teacher said I'd never be fit for anything but a census superintendent."—*Epoch.*

Teacher: "Tommy, can you define 'drink'?"

Tommy: "No, mum."

Teacher: "Well, can you tell me the future tense of 'he drinks'?"

Tommy: "He is drunk"

MADE THE TEACHER FEEL GOOD.—*Aunt:* "Didn't you get another thrashing in school to-day?"

Johnny: "Yes, indeed, I did; but it didn't hurt a bit."

"Did you cry?"

"Yes, I believe I like everything; but I only did it to humor the teacher."

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed the pious little girl, "it's five minutes to nine, and we'll be late to school."

"I'm afraid we will."

"Jennie," said the pious little girl, impressively, "I'll tell you what we must do; we'll kneel right down here and pray that we won't be late!"

"Huh!" said the other, "I guess that we'd better skin right along and pray as we go!"

They "skun" and got there.—*Boston Transcript.*

Schoolmistress (with ominous look in her eye): "What made you so late, Robert Reed?"

Robert: "Been fightin'."

Schoolmistress (advancing furiously): "You have, eh?"

Robert: "Yes, ma'am. A boy sed yer wuz ugly as home made sin, an' I jes' give it to him."

Schoolmistress: "Well, Bobby, dear, I must pardon you this time, but control your temper the best you can."

AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD CHESTERFIELD.—A little eight year old Irish boy in one of our public schools was reproved by his teacher for some mischief. He was about to deny his fault when she said: "I saw you, Jerry." "Yes," he replied as quick as a flash, "I tells them there and much yous don't see wid thim purty black eyes of yourn." That was the soft answer that turned away wrath, for what lady could resist so graceful a compliment?

JUST FOR FUN.

A Boston preacher, in speaking of the danger of permitting the Bible to be crowded out by the newspaper, pepper and the following pun: "Men, nowadays," said he, "are like Zaccheus—desirous of seeing Jesus, but cannot because of the press."—*Printer's Circular.*

"See here, Cudley, did you call me a common ass?"

"No, Snobbaton; I said you were an uncommon ass."

"Aw, that's different, I cawn't stand having anybody call me common, y'know."—*Epoch.*

Burlesque Actress: "How did you like my costume?"

Critic: "Bog parlous. Your what?"

Burlesque Actress: "My costume in the new piece!"

Critic: "Oh, yes. Why, in the slang of the day, it's 'out of sight.'"

First Chappie: "Oh, my dash boy; he! he! he! I have you now. Why was Paloma an astronomer? He! he!"

Second *Chappie:* "Give it up, muh dash boy."

First Chappie: "Why, because he found—he! he! he! an ass to read, don't yuh know; he! he! he!"—*Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.*

Flossie is six years old. "Mamma," she asked one day, "if I get married will I have to have a husband like pa?"

"Yes," replied the mother, with an amused smile.

"And if I don't get married will I have to be an old maid like Aunt Kate?"

"Yes."

"Mamma"—after a pause—"It's a tough world for us women, ain't it?"—*Binghamton Republican.*

Madge: "This summer resort reminds me of what the professor said of the primary geological formations."

Evelyn: "How's that, dear?"

Madge: "It contains no trace of man."—*Life.*

"I'm on to you," said the drop of ink to the blotter, in a tone of considerable asperity.

"Dry up," said the blotter, savagely.

WE HOPE SO.—*Amy:* "Sashes have gone out. It's not the fashion to wear anything around the waist at present."

Jack: "Isn't a coat sleeve allowed there occasionally?"—*Light.*

She (on the piazza at evening): "What an awfully large chair! I really feel lost in it."

He: "If I do. Well, if you'll let me hunt the other half of it I guess I can find you."—*Texas Siftings.*

At the husking bee, if you get a red ear you may steal a kiss. Under other conditions, if you steal a kiss you may get a red ear.—*Mauch Chunk Gazette.*

"Mary" said her mother severely, "if I am not mistaken I saw your head on George's shoulder. What sort of an attitude is that for a young lady?"

Mary (ecstatically): "Beatitude"—*Philadelphia Press.*

Short Chats With Learners.

BY THE EDITOR.

[*Initial by J. F. Briley, Lamar, Mo.*]

PERHAPS some of our young people who have been endeavoring to benefit by the suggestions offered in this column, are beginning to think they have had enough for the present in the shape of movement exercises. We have had them steadily now for more than six months — "limbering up" exercises, capitals detatched and in combination, small letters, etc. Well, these things do become a trifle monotonous, not to say tiresome; but did you ever accomplish anything in the world worth speaking of without going through with this experience? Somehow, success always comes in that way.

* * *

Instead of overdoing these exercises, we are really just getting a fair start. I know eminently successful teachers who don't allow their pupils to write a word for a year or two. It is always drill, drill, drill; exercises, exercises, exercises—until all the writing muscles are brought into a state of obedient elasticity, ready to respond to the writer's will in respect of the slightest motion or change of direction. It is true that other advanced teachers do not go so far, but all agree that proper drills are the foundation of good writing. The elder Spencer had a way of making his pupils practice a single exercise for days at a time, and no doubt the pupil got heartily sick of it before he was through, but practice he had to and practice he did.

* * *

Well, I have said enough to impress you with the importance I attach to this matter, and it is hardly necessary to add that we shall meet many more of these movement exercises before our journey is over. This month, however, we are going to have a little diversion. I have seen, from many specimens sent in, that some of you have practiced very faithfully—and it isn't a difficult matter to tell by these specimens who have and who have not. Some of you have reached the stage where you can make these exercises smoothly and with apparent ease. Let me see what you can do at a test of continued writing. In other words, I want to try you on a business letter The writing should be in your natural hand—not in imitation of any set model. Write, don't draw. Use black ink and white paper, wide ruled paper preferred. The accompanying cut by Mr. Kibbe is not intended to be copied as to style, etc.; it is given as a fine example of body writing. You will probably be unable to do as well by many degrees, but that needn't trouble you. There was doubtless a time when Mr. Kibbe couldn't do as well as you can. It was his pluck and patience that brought him to his present position of one of the best of American penmen in all branches of the art.

* * *

As we are going to write a letter, suppose we write a fresh one and have a little exercise in composition and arrangement, as well as in penmanship. Let us suppose that you want to order four hundred and fifty barrels of Eagle brand flour from the Empire Flour Company of Rochester, N. Y. You are running an account with the company, and want these goods charged to you, at the same time inclosing check for $2050.75 to square back accounts. As an alert merchant should, you have watched the market closely and have observed a downward tendency in the price of wheat since you have had quotations on flour from the Empire Company. Now, give us just the letter you would write in such circumstances. In sending it in state your age and advantages and whether you have had assistance of any kind in the preparation of the letter. Any time before October 15 will do to get the letter here.

* * *

In the June JOURNAL I offered a gross of Ames' Best Pens for the best exercises made from Prof. Isaacs' models in that issue by the young people interested in this department. Five of the best responses have been from E. M. Cruse, Chicago; F. O. Putnam, South Omaha, Neb.; C. C. Freeman, Benson, W. Va.; J. G. Johnson, Elk Garden, Va. (winner in a previous contest); and Henry S. Gourlay, Buffalo, N. Y. All the work is good, that of the two last named a little better than the rest, and so even in quality that I knew of no better plan than to divide the prize between them.

HINTS TO HOME LEARNERS.

BODY WRITING.

"Writing should always be adapted to the circumstances under which it is used While mathematical exactness in spacing, height, slope, form and shade, is admirable and essential in primary copies, to give the learner proper ideas, it is not practical under all circumstances in business writing. An accountant is often required to give explanations of entries in his books, in a limited space, and in order to accomplish it must vary the size, slope and spacing of his letters accordingly. In all business writing the utmost modesty of display and simplicity of arrangement should be strictly observed."

By H. W. Kibbe, Boston.

Old Bank Notes.

How Uncle Sam Disposes of His Worn-Out Bills.

Every one likes, not only money, but fresh money; in fact, a fresh, clean, crisp note always gives an additional thrill of pleasure. Besides that, torn, spoiled money, which has passed through thousands of hands, which has been thumbed by a person afflicted with contagious diseases, and well fingered by the "great unwashed" is a constant menace to public health. As the notes run out Uncle Sam has them redeemed at his Treasury, and after they are all counted and packed in bundles of so many thousands each, they are sent down to the "macerater" in the cellar

The macerater is a huge oven-like affair capable of holding about a ton of paper. It opens only at the top by means of a trap door. This door is fitted with three locks and a key of each is given to a different officer in the Treasury. This necessitates the presence of all three officers at the macerating of the money, and also at the opening of the oven, as it is impossible to open the door without all three keys.

In the macerater the money is chewed and steamed into a grayish-green pulp. This is afterward placed in large stone vats. From here it is sold to men who mold it into small busts of public men, paper weights and miniature animals. One figure of the Washington monument recently made, which is only about a foot and a half high, is said to contain at least $3,000,000 worth of Uncle Sam's bank notes.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Read Before Signing.

Among the pithy sayings of a well-known German philosopher and reader occurs the following: "Sign no paper without reading it." In these days of education, enlightenment and progress, such a caution would hardly seem necessary to any person in the full possession of his faculties; yet it is astonishing how many people there are, including good business men, who attach their signatures to papers or documents whose contents may have a serious bearing upon themselves or their affairs, with scarcely a glance at their contents. Carelessness in failing to acquaint themselves with the contents of a paper before signing it has worked incalculable harm to thousands of well intentioned people. It is a good thing, therefore, to bear in mind continuously the above quotation, particularly with respect to such papers as express or imply anything in the nature of a contract or a legal obligation.—*Exchange.*

Tommy Jones: "Say, mister, I want to get a pair of gloves."

Furnisher: "Kid gloves?"

Tommy: "Naw! naw! What a' you givin' us? Gloves for grown persons."—*Binghamton Leader.*

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL still, as it always has been, leads the profession as well as the procession of penman's papers.—*Office and Home.*

POINTS FROM LIVE TEACHERS.

The announcement was made in the August JOURNAL that Prof. Henry C. Spencer of Washington would take charge of this department, beginning with this issue. Only a few weeks ago we were discussing with Prof. Spencer the details of the conduct of the department, and he seemed much impressed with its possibilities for good to the teachers of writing in public and graded schools, and through them to the millions of young Americans who are being trained in such institutions. Having accepted the responsibilities of leadership, Prof. Spencer at once entered upon his task with the earnestness and enthusiasm characteristic of him. Much preliminary work had been done, but the first batch of "copy" had scarcely reached THE JOURNAL office when the announcement of Prof. Spencer's sudden death came with a shock. We print elsewhere a sketch of this distinguished member of a family whose name in millions of homes stands for the best in what is indisputably an important factor in every person's education.

In view of these circumstances the Editor of THE JOURNAL has thought best to depart somewhat from the plans that had been laid down for the department in this issue, putting over matter that Prof. Spencer had obtained from other teachers, and giving the space to his last public exposition of the subject to which he had devoted so much attention. No arrangement, we are sure, could be more acceptable to the writing teachers of this country, in business colleges as well as public schools. We leave Prof. Spencer's announcement of the acceptance of his new duties just as it came from his pen less than a month since.

Professional Exchange.

Fellow Teachers:

In accepting the position of leader, for a term, it is with the desire and expectation that you will freely send to THE JOURNAL the products of your thought, experience and investigation, for exchange through these columns, which have been cordially opened to you all.

You are earnestly invited to thus exchange professional commodities, each teacher inspired by the noble desire to promote the good of all, and all to promote the good of each.

There is a special demand for your "pet" ideas, briefly expressed. Send them in without delay, please, and thus make your exchange both lively and profitable.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY C. SPENCER.

PROGRESS OF PENMANSHIP.

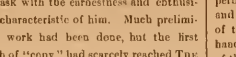
Evolution of Modern Styles and Methods of Teaching.

[From Prof. H. C. Spencer's Talk to Business Teachers at Chautauqua, July, '91.]

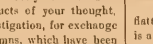
Our subject to-day will include, to some extent, the employing of special teachers or directors in schools and colleges, but we will speak on the general subject of penmanship in public schools and business colleges. Penmanship has its branches—business writing is the most essential and really the only branch of penmanship in which the business college has special or direct interest. And we may say the same of the public school. It should deal only with business writing—that kind of writing which is useful in business, professional and social life. Another branch is ornamental writing; another is pen lettering; another pen drawing; another off-hand flourishing. All of these branches of penmanship are combined in the useful and beautiful art of engrossing, or artistic penmanship, which has been developed in these days to a higher standard probably than ever before, because it has fallen largely into the hands of those who give it their special attention and apply it to its proper purposes.

Evolution of Modern Business Writing.

We are in the closing decade of the nineteenth century. Some of us will, perhaps, be looking into the next century and doing work then. At the beginning of this century we had the coarse round hand. I do not know that I need to do any of this writing in your presence. It is familiar to you; still, when we speak of a thing, if we can present it to the eye it makes a stronger impression.



Here we write on the board the words in the old style. While they called it round hand, they did not round the capitals, they rounded the small letters and flattened the ovals of the capitals. There is a little inconsistency about that. This hand-writing came to us from the mother country, and continued as the basis of current writing during the first quarter of this century. Then there was a gradual reaching out after a shorter method of getting at a current hand, and so far as my father's teaching was concerned, in early years, his chief business was to fight this round hand as the basis of the current hand, saying to the people, "You can learn your current hand from the beginning." In the latter part of the first half of this century, the semi-angular hand came in and the people began to see that they could learn that directly. The style is familiar to you all, but in order to compare the two hands, I write the word



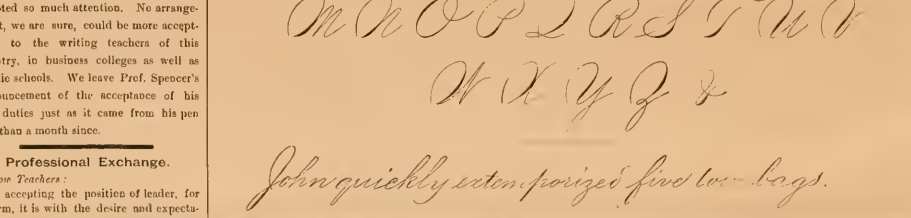
on the board. Here we have considerable fullness as to capitals, and a better oval than in capitals of the coarse hand, but a different character of curves and turns in the small letters. While in the old coarse hand all the down strokes are shaded, in the semi-angular hand shading is largely omitted. There is a distribution of light and shade there. Of course, you know what the semi-angular turn is—a short turn—a medium between the round hand turn and the sharp angular hand joining. In the old days they wrote with the quill pen, on smoother paper than we now use generally, and when the semi-angular writing was ushered in the quill pen was still in use. In my early lessons in writing we wrote with quill pens. My father made the pens for the whole school. I saw him do that day after day. I am glad I came into the profession as teacher late enough to escape all that. The steel pens which were introduced in this country along in the '40's were in imitation of the quill pens, but not as good as the steel pens we have now. This semi-angular style of writing prevails in the public schools to-day. It is composed, as you see, of fine strokes and shaded strokes that are in contrast with each other.

There is a distinction to be made, ladies and gentlemen, between this writing and that which is approved and current in the business colleges of this country. The business colleges seized upon the semi-angular writing in the '50's. They began their career in earnest about that time, and they helped to spread this hand everywhere. The public schools were slow to let go of that round hand.

Do you know that progress does not often begin where people are bound down by official supervision? Such conditions are not favorable to it; it is only where men step aside from beaten paths and, seeing something better, have the independence and courage to say, "There is a better way," and have the liberty of teaching it, that progress is secured. That is what happened when this semi-angular writing was developed and introduced in this country. There has been coming into use in our business colleges during the last ten years, as you all know, important modifications of the semi-angular writing, divesting it of the fine lines and heavy shades. The style, so far as curves, angles and turns are concerned has not been essentially changed. Many of us in the business colleges are not using as fine, as elastic pens as we did. We are using pens that make a more distinct line, that do not as readily give under the hand, that make lighter shade. The writing may be regarded by some as less attractive, less artistic, but it is better adapted to business, because it is easier to write, takes less time, and is more easily read.

Hygienic Precautions.

I wish to refer to the matter of materials briefly in connection with this point. The wearing out of the hand, the palsy of the arm, which has come in with rough papers and harsh pens, did not exist when the old quill pen was in vogue. I saw a man one day stenciling signs. You know a stencil is placed on the surface upon which the sign is to be made, and then the color rubbed in vigorously, causing a shaking of the arm. That man worked the whole afternoon stenciling the signs, and finally his arm hung at his side almost useless, as the result of the agitation. And so it is with the use of the rough papers and harsh pens, and what is more, the firm grip upon the pen taken in the effort to rush over the paper in mad haste. There is another point to be considered in this connection. As people generally live, they are not in condition to do these things without exhausting their nerve force, because they do not live right. We should so live that our stomachs will never develop in advance of our chests and heads. Obesity indicates a diseased body from wrong living. In the temperance reform, lecturers pose as examples of the evils of intemperance, and that is my attitude in this matter. I pose as a man who for years was engaged in digging his grave with the assistance of his friends. But a grand and good woman put her hand on my shoulder one day and said: "Look here; had you not better change your mode of living? Look into this matter." I had not thought about it. She arrested my attention before it was too late. I abandoned the course I was pursuing and restored nerve and muscle, sight and hearing, and acquired a new interest in life by changing my mode of living, and ordering it in conformity with hygienic laws. I talk to teachers about this thing, because, confined in your school rooms, as many of you are from morning to night, and part of the night also, and eating your three and four meals a day and using your brains you are liable to degenerate physically. Come down to two meals a day; select wholesome, nourishing food, avoid all condiments and stimulants, work less, exercise more, and preserve this grand instrument of the soul—the body. People who are in good physical condition are not so liable as others to the scrivener's palsy. We have that disease on every hand in the Government departments at Washington, where so many men and women are engaged in pen and brain work, and they consult me in regard to it. The subject has become an important one at the National Capitol.



John quickly extemporized five lox-bags.

Capital Letter Preferences of Experts.

Let me call your attention to another matter. During the years '87 and '88 it seemed to me that writing had reached a condition in our country that made it desirable to take soundings; or, to state it in another way, that we needed to take a concensus of preferences, particularly in regard to the capital letters. I engaged in the work by consulting, by means of questions and answers, one hundred and twelve of the adepts and teachers of this country, people whom I considered entitled to be consulted on the subject. The result of that investigation appeared in our convention report of 1890, but it was merely a leaf of capitals inserted without comment or explanation. Nobody understood why it was there. I suppose whatever explanations had been intended to go with it were overlooked. So I will present, with your kind permission, those letters that were chosen. Understand, we offered for the choice of the one hundred and twelve teachers and adepts the various current styles of letters, six or eight of each capital. [The speaker then placed on the board the accompanying set of capitals, making appropriate comments upon each as he wrote in the presence of the convention.]

This is an excellent set of capitals. The shading is not an essential feature of these letters; they can be more readily taught and learned without shade.

I now illustrate another result of this concensus of opinion. You know we have what is called the full form of writing small letters, and the abbreviated script forms, such as Mr. Lyon was showing on the board the other day, when he omitted initial and final curves. My brother, P. R. Spencer, is an advocate of that kind of writing. He regards it as most legible, more easily written, and it suits him best. His pupils are very apt to fall in with his views, because he is a positive teacher. That kind of abbreviated writing in the preferences expressed, received nearly as many votes as the full form. [The speaker here illustrated the full forms with all initial and final curves retained.]

Although the abbreviated writing has been advocated but a few years, comparatively, it has rapidly gained ground. But the writing which received the largest number of preferences was what we call the partially abbreviated writing, and of that I will give you a sample. [Mr. Spencer here wrote on the board the accompanying sentence containing all the letters of the alphabet as an illustration]:

This style saves from ten to fifteen per cent. of the labor required in writing and valuable time and energy in teaching and learning.

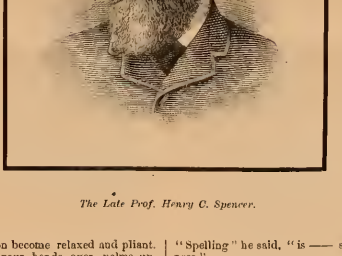
The Good of Engraved Copies.

There has been considerable said in these meetings in regard to engraved copies. If a copy is made by an engraver who has no skill with the pen himself, no feeling for writing, but simply engraves in his own way for copies, matter only the wording of which has been indicated to him, those copies will very likely lack the spirit and ease that is required for good copies. But when a master takes a pen or pencil, and there flows from his hand the writing that is in his mind and that he uses in correspondence and accounts, and teaches to others, and the engraver expresses it, I see no objection to such copies. I do not see why they are not essentially equal to the original copies of the master who produced them. I recollect very well in 1854 going by my father's side from school to school in the city of Buffalo, and in his portfolio he carried for the children all the copies that they used, and which were written by his own hand. And I thought then when I had to sit as assistant in executing those copies, life is too short for that kind of work. I was glad when we found a way to do it as well by the aid of the engraver and the printer.

Lesson in Position and Movement.

I hardly need reiterate to this audience the essentials of writing, legibility, ease and order. These are known everywhere to be the essentials of business writing, and it is equally well known that these essentials are reached in teaching and learning under three heads: Position, movement and form. And here, ladies and gentlemen, I propose to give you a practical lesson in position. You haven't any desks, you haven't any material, but you have chairs, and you are here yourselves, and we will teach you a few minutes. You have had many a lesson on position and movement, and are going to have another one now. I believe we should come in proper relation to our work, from head to foot. The instrument, the body, through which the live man within performs his work must be brought in proper relation to work that is to be performed, whatever it may be. Please sit facing me. We sit facing the desk in writing, as in taking our meals, reading our books, papers, and so on. Position facing the desk accommodates the eyes, the chest, the shoulders, the spine, in fact, the whole man. You will please rise and stand at the side of your chairs; stand with your right hand on the back of your chair. Teach your pupils to stand properly, so that one part of the body supports another. Don't let them stand with the middle of the body pushed forward, chest depressed, or one shoulder higher than the other, etc. Encourage them to grow into the true forms of men and women. Lift up the chest, rest on the balls of the feet. Let hands and arms hang. Now, stand with one foot a little forward of the other, the weight upon one foot as if ready to step forward. Place the chair so that the front of its seat is directly under, or a little away from the front edge of the desk. You haven't any desks here, but can imagine you have them. We go into school rooms where chairs are used by students in writing, and find them pushed way under the desks so that the writers have no use of arms and can hardly breathe. Never allow the front edge of the chair to project under the desk. Now, please step directly in front of the chair and stand, one foot in advance of the other; never place heels in line when preparing to sit. Now, lower yourselves on the rear foot, but come down lightly; don't jar the brain by dropping with a thud upon the chair. If you wish to get control of any part of the body you must practice for it.

Sit well back on the chair, let the hands fall at the side, lift the chest. Don't lean against the back of the chair. Bring hands to waist. Direct your attention to the right foot. Press down upon it and lean forward over that foot, slowly, as 1 count 1, 2, 3, 4, and back as 1 count 1, 2, 3 straight. Now, over the left foot; forward, 1, 2, 3, 4; back, 1, 2, 3, straight; press down on both feet, lean forward, 1, 2, 3, 4; back, 1, 2, 3, straight. I will not carry this any further. What is the object of this exercise? To obtain control of the feet and the body. Would you do this just once to show a class how? Practice it at the beginning of each writing lesson until the body obeys the will of the writer in that respect. Now, bring the hands and arms forward over the desk, so that the middle of the forearm comes directly over the edge of the desk, and let your hands fall limp from wrist. Gently shake the hands in this position, the arms being the baudles. Muscles are rigid at



The Late Prof. Henry C. Spencer.

first, but soon become relaxed and pliant. Now, turn your hands over, palms up, fingers together. We wish to get control of the hand; begin at the end joints of the fingers and gently close the hands. Then open again. Make easy work of it. We have not time to go through more. Now, imagine you have paper in front of you on your imaginary desks, and bring the left hand down on the corner of it and slightly stiffen the elbow to maintain the body in position. That is a convenient, natural brace. Close your right hand again. We wish to bring the fingers in position for writing. Open the first finger, let end of the thumb cross it between the middle joints; open the second finger, not quite as far as the first; open the third and fourth fingers just a little. Now, using the pronator muscle, let us turn the arm and hand slowly until the back of the hand faces the ceiling above. Now, let your hand come down upon the nails of the third and fourth fingers. Using the large muscles of the shoulder and arm, move forward and back and forward and back; right and left and right and left; around and around; compound, compound, (like horizontal figure eight, large) and so on, until you secure ideas of movement. These are simple suggestions; we cannot go into them more thoroughly here.

We use in teaching movement only a few exercises. There is a tendency among teachers to run into too many complicated movement drills. If you can do your work with a few exercises it is better than to have a large number of them.

The first series of copy books my good father made contained movement exercises, and school officials said they were flourishes. The time will come, said the author, when the people will appreciate these things, and it has come.

We teach the simple forms of capitals, one form of each, giving liberty later to choose others. Some teachers say dogmatically, "I don't use principles." We teach the principles. The letters are easily resolved into seven elementary forms.

The principles are helpful in identifying the constituent parts of letters and correcting faults of formation; hence, we use them. We have charts of all the letters, small and capital, showing them so that one may see at a glance the proportions of the letters as shown upon this diagram. You can thus see proportions at a glance. Forms must be memorized. One should be able to reproduce the alphabet from the mind at will. Learners should be specially exercised in thinking the alphabet. Old Senator Wade of Ohio, then Judge Wade, came to my father's office at one time, and said, "Mr. Spencer, I wish you would make me a capital Z. I never can think how to make that letter. My father gave him the Z, and he carried it in his vest pocket, and whenever he wanted to make a Z he would take that model out and look at it. But there were other defects in the Senator's education. He didn't know how to spell. When his partner wanted him to write carefully so that it could be read, it was found that Wade's spelling was not according to standard authorities. He made this expression in regard to spelling. I don't suppose any of you will adopt the form of expression, or the sentiment expressed: "Spelling" he said, "is —— small business."

Specialists in the Van.

Why are the business colleges in advance of the public schools in business writing? I have given as one reason, that they have more freedom, more independence. I will give you another: Business college teachers are specialists. A specialist is a man who gives his attention chiefly to one branch of the work. The world is greatly indebted to specialists. Set a man to thinking and working in a certain direction, and valuable ideas will flow into his brain; he will begin to express them; work them out, and in time he becomes a specialist. We do not really originate, we live by influx. Ideas come to us if we work in the right spirit, in the desire to benefit our fellow men (Applause). Special directors of writing should be employed in public schools everywhere, in order that they may assist the regular teachers in their work; show them how to deal with this art, how to teach it, how to use it. Yes, how to use it. Because writing is destroyed by the improper use of it in general lessons. If there is only good writing during the special lessons the teaching goes for naught. What have we, Mr. President, to do with writing in the public schools? Writing should be taught in public schools as it is taught in business colleges, and in business colleges as it is taught in public schools, when properly taught in both places. We use in our own classes copy books that have with them convenient practice paper. One man says, I would not have a copy-book anywhere. It is a curse. Another says, what would you use? Loose paper? You want both. You want the carelessly careful and carefully careless work. You want both. You don't need many copies. With from twenty-four to fifty copy lines you can teach the whole art of writing. We always have in business college classes, in our regular course, students who have special aptitude for penmanship, and we should teach them in such a way that they may become qualified to teach others. What interest have we in the public schools? Nearly all our pupils come from the public schools. They are prepared for us there. They come to us with writing habits bred in bone, nerve, and muscle, and we are called upon to regenerate them. Let us help the public schools to well trained directors of writing, so that their pupils will come to us better prepared for business education.

I thank you for your attention, ladies and gentlemen, and for your kind indulgence. (Continued applause).

Death of Henry C. Spencer.

The announcement in the New York City papers of August 31st gave THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL the first news that one of the celebrated Spencerian Authors, Henry C. Spencer of Washingtoo, D. C., had on the previous day passed from this to another world.

On Monday, August 17th, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer returned to Washington from Glen Echo, both of them ill with malarial fever. August 20th Henry wrote in pencil his last letter to his twin brother, Harvey, in New York, from which we quote the following:

"On Monday night the fever started on me, and I have had it eighteen hours out of every twenty-four, without chills. It worries me afternoon and night almost constantly. We are under medical treatment, but have not found relief yet."

The letter closes with these words:

"I can hardly hold my head up."

Saturday, the 29th, his sister, wife of General R. D. Mussey, wrote a brother, Mr. Lyman P. Spencer of Newark, N. J., informing him of Henry's probably fatal illness, and stating that his mind remained clear and that he was conscious of his condition and accepted it with peaceful resignation.

His faith, as an earnest seeker after religious light in the New Church for the past twenty-five years, led him to regard entering upon the future life as a gain to those who sought to live aright in this world.

As a Mason he was a member of the same lodge as President Garfield in Washington and was an exemplar of its best teachings and principles. He was also connected with other associations, local and national, social and charitable.

As an author his name became a household word, and millions of the youth of our land acknowledged their indebtedness to him—the name Spencerian, bright and potent in his early days, receiving new luster and renewed vigor through his tireless, conscientious and intelligent efforts.

As a teacher thousands owe their advancement to his personal aid and guidance. In all the departments of the Federal Government as well as in the various channels of business in the principal cities many are found who by Mr. Spencer were qualified to meet the responsibilities of their calling.

He was a terse writer of good English and an excellent public speaker, and like his honored father he possessed those qualities of heart and mind which inspired in those who knew him the warmest affection for him in life and the sincerest grief in his death.

Of the five Spencer brothers, sons of Platt R. Spencer, Henr, was the third. He was born at Geneva, Ohio, in 1838. While still a young man he married Miss Sara Andrews of Bath, N. Y., who, with two grown sons, Leonard Garfield and Henry C., survive him.

Mrs. Sara A. Spencer is a woman of marked strength of character and intellectual resources. She has been actively engaged with her husband in conducting the Spencerian Business College, Washington, for a quarter of a century, and the work there will go on as before.

GENERAL MISCELLANY

Uncle Tom Barker.

[Bill Arp, *in the Atlanta Constitution.*

UNCLE TOM BARKER was much of a man. He had been wild and reckless and feared not God nor regarded man, but one day at a camp-meeting, while Bishop Gaston was shaking up the sinners and scorching them over the infernal pit, Tom got alarmed, and before the meeting was over he professed religion and became a zealous, outspoken convert, and declared his intention of going forth into the world preaching the gospel. He was terribly in earnest, for he said he had lost a power of time and must make it up. Tom was a rough talker, but he was a good one, and knew right smart of "scripter," and a good many of the old-fashioned hymns by heart. The conference thought he was a pretty good fellow to send out into the border country among the settlers, and so Tom straddled his old flea-bitten gray, and in due time was circuit riding in North Mississippi.

In course of time Tom acquired notoriety and from his strong language and stronger gestures, and his muscular eloquence, they called him "Old Sledge Hammer," and after awhile, "Old Sledge," for short. Away down in one corner of his territory there was a blacksmith shop and a wagon shop and a whisky shop and a post-office at Bill Jones's cross roads, and Bill kept all of them, and was known far and wide as "Devil Bill Jones," so as to distinguish him from "Squire Bill," the magistrate. Devil Bill had sworn that no preacher should ever toot a horn or sing a hymn in the settlement, and if any of the cussed hyprocrites ever dared to stop at the crossroads, he'd make him dance a horupipe and sing a hymn and whip him besides. And Bill Jones meant just what he said, for he had a mortal hate for the men of God. It was reasonably supposed that Bill could and would do what he said, for his trade at the anvil had made him strong, and everybody knew that he had as much brute courage as was necessary. And so Uncle Tom was advised to take roundance and never tackle the crossroads. He accepted this for a time and left the people to the bad influence of Devil Bill, but it seemed to him he was not doing the Lord's will, and whenever he thought of the women and children living in darkness and growing up in infidelity, he would groan.

One night he prayed over it with great earnestness, and vowed to do the Lord's will if the Lord would give him light, and it seemed to him as he rose from his knees that there was no longer any doubt—he must go. Uncle Tom never dallied about anything when his mind was made up. He went right at it like killing snakes; and so next morning as a "nabor" passed on his way to Bill's shop, Uncle Tom said:

"My friend, will you please carry a message to Bill Jones for me? Do you tell him that if the Lord is willin', I will be at the crossroads to preach next Saturday at eleven o'clock, and I am shore the Lord is willin'. Tell him to please notate it in the settlement about, and ax the women and children to come. Tell Bill Jones I will stay at his house, God willin', and I'm shore he's willin', and I'll preach Sunday, too, if things git along harmoniously."

When Bill Jones got the message he was amazed, astounded, and his indignation knew no bounds. He raved and cursed at the "onsult" as he called it—the "onsulting message of 'Old Sledge'"—and he swore that he would hunt him up, and whip him, for he knowed that he wouldn't dare to come to the crossroads.

But the "nabors" whispered it around that "Old Sledge" would come, for he was never known to make an appointment and break it, and there was an old horse thief that used to run with Murrel's gang who said he used to know Tom Barker when he was a sinner and had seen him fight, and he was much of a man.

So it spread like wild fire that "Old Sledge" was coming, and Devil Bill was "gwine" to whip him and make him dance and sing a "hime" and treat to a gallon of peach brandy besides.

Devil Bill had his enemies, of conrse, for he was a hard man, and one way or another had gobbled up all of the surplus of the "naborhood" and had given nothing in exchange but whisky, and these enemies had long hoped for somebody to come and turn him down. They, too, circulated the astounding news, and without committing themselves to either party said that something would break loose on Saturday at the crossroads and that "Old Sledge" or the devil would have to go under.

On Friday the settlers began to drop into the crossroads under pretense of business, but really to get the bottom facts of the rumors that were afloat.

Devil Bill knew full well what they came for, and he talked and cursed more furiously than usual, and swore that anybody who would come expecting to see "Old Sledge" to-morrow was an infernal fool, for he wasn't a-coming. He laid bare his strong arms and shook his long hair, and said he wished the lying, deceiving hypocrite would come, for it had been nigh on to fourteen years since he had made a preacher dance.

Saturday morning by nine o'clock the settlers began to gather. They came on foot and on horseback and in carts—men, women and children—and before 11 o'clock there were more people at the crossroads than had ever been there before. Bill Jones was mad at their credulity, but he had an eye to business, and kept behind his counter and sold more whisky in an hour than he had sold in a month. As the appointed hour drew near the settlers began to look down the long, straight road that "Old Sledge" would come, if he came at all, and every man whose head came in sight just over the rise of the distant hill was closely scrutinized.

More than once they said: "Yonder he comes; that's him, shore." But no—it wasn't him.

Some half a dozen had old bull's-eye silver watches, and they compared time, and just at 10.55 o'clock the old horse thief exclaimed:

"I see Tom Barker arisin' of the hill. I hain't seed him for eleven years, but gintlemen, that ar' him, or I'm a liar." And it was him.

As he got nearer and nearer, a voice seemed to be coming with him, and some said: "He's talkin' to himself." Another said: "He's a talkin' to God Almighty," and another said: "I'll be blamed if he ain't a-praying," but very soon it was decided that he was "singin' of a hime."

Bill Jones was soon advised of all this, and, coming up to the front, said: "I'arned if he ain't singing before I axed him, but I'll make him sing another tune till he is tired. I'll pay him for his onsulting message. I'm not a-gwine to kill him, boys. I'll leave life in his rotten old carcass, but that's all. If any of you'n want to hear 'Old Sledge' preach, you'll have to go ten miles from the roads to do it."

Slowly and solemly the preacher came. As he drew near he narrowed down his tune and looked kindly upon the crowd. He was a massive man in frame, and had a heavy suit of dark brown hair; but his face was clean shaved, and showed a nose and lips and chin of firmness and great determination.

"Look at him, boys, and mind your eye," said the horse thief.

"Where will I find my friend Bill Jones?" inquired "Old Sledge."

All round they pointed him to the man.

Riding up close, he said: "My friend and brother, the good Lord has sent me to you, and I ask your hospitality for myself and my beast," and he slowly dismounted and faced his foe, as though expecting a kind reply.

The crisis had come and Bill Jones met it "You infernal old hypocrite; you cussed old shaved-faced scoundrel; didn't you know that I had swored an oath that I would make you sing and dance and whip you besides, if you ever dared to pizen these cross roads with your shoe tacks? Now, sing—you sing, and dance as you sing," and he emphasized his command with a ringing slap with his open hand upon the parson's face.

"Old Sledge" recoiled with pain and surprise.

Recovering in a moment, he said:

"Well, Brother Jones, I did not expect so warm a welcome, but if this be your crossroads' manners I suppose I must sing," and as Devil Bill gave him another slap on his other jaw he began with:

"My soul, be on thy guard."

And with his long arm suddenly and swiftly gave Devil Bill an open-hander that nearly knocked him off his feet, while the parson continued to sing in a splendid tenor voice:

"Ten thousand foes arise."

Never was a lion more aroused to frenzy than was Bill Jones. With his powerful arm he made at "Old Sledge" as if to annihilate him with one blow, and many horrid oaths, but the parson fended off the stroke as easily as a practiced boxer, and with his left hand dealt Bill a settler on his peepers as he continued to sing:

"Oh, watch, and fight, and pray,
The battle ne'er give o'er."

But Jones was plucky to desperation, and the settlers were watching with bated breath. The crisis was at hand, and he squared himself, and his clenched fists flew thick and fast upon the parson's frame, and for a while disturbed his equilibrium and his song. But he rallied quickly and began the offensive, as he sang:

"Ne'er think the victory won,
Nor lay thine armor down."

He backed his adversary squarely to the wall of the shop, and seized him by the throat, and mauled him as he sang:

"Fight on, my soul, till death."

Well, the long and short of it was, that "Old Sledge" whipped him and humbled him to the ground and then lifted him up and helped to restore him, and begged a thousand pardons.

When Devil Bill had retired to his house and was being cured for by his wife, "Old Sledge" mounted on a box in front of the grocery and preached righteousness, and temperance, and judgment to come to that people.

He closed his solemn discourse with a brief history of his own sinful life before his conversion, and his humble work for the Lord ever since, and he besought his hearers to stop and think. "Stop, poor sinner, stop and think," he cried in alarming tones.

There were a few men and many women in that crowd whose eyes, long unused to the melting mood, dropped tears of repentance at the preacher's kind and tender exhortation. Bill Jones's wife, poor woman, had crept humbly into the outskirts of the crowd, for she had long treasured the memories of her childhood, when, she, too, had gone with her good mother to hear preaching. In secret she had pined and lamented her husband's hatred for religion and for preachers. After she had washed the blood from his swollen face and dressed his wounds she asked him if she might go down and hear the preacher. For a minute he was silent and seemed to be dumb with amazement. He had never been whipped before and had suddenly lost confidence in himself and his infidelity.

"Go 'long, Sally," he answered; "if he can talk like he can fight and sing maybe the Lord did send him. It's all mighty strange to me," and he groaned in anguish. His animosity seemed to have changed into an anxious, woudering curiosity, and after Sally had gone he left his bed and drew near to the window where he could hear.

"Old Sledge" made an earnest, soul-reaching prayer, and his pleading with the Lord for Bill Jones's salvation and that of his wife and children reached the window where Bill was sitting and he heard it. His wife returned in tears and took a seat beside him, and sobbed her heart's distress, but said nothing. Bill bore it for a while in thoughtful silence, and then putting his bruised and trembling hand in hers, said: "Sally, if the Lord sent 'Old Sledge' here, and maybe he did—I reckon you had better look after his horse." And sure enough "Old Sledge" stayed there that night and held family prayer, and the next day he preached from the piazza to a great multitude, and sang his favorite hymn:

"Am I a soldier of the cross."

And when he got to the third verse his untutored but muscular voice seemed to be lifted a little higher as he sang:

"Sure I must fight if I would reign;
Increase my courage, Lord."

Devil Bill was converted and became a changed man. He joined the church, and closed his grocery and helped to build a meeting house, and it was always said and believed that "Old Sledge" mauled the grace into his unbelieving soul, and it never would have got in any other way.

The Nantucket Lightship.

No. 1, Nantucket, New South Shoal, pitches and plunges, rears and rolls, year in and year out, twenty-four miles off Sankaty Head, Nantucket Island, with the broad ocean to the eastward, and rips and breakers to the westward, northward, and southward. No. 1, Nantucket, New South Shoal, is a lightship—the most desolate and dangerous station in the United States lighthouse establishment. Upon this tossing island, out of sight of land, exposed to the fury of every tempest, and without a message from home during all the stormy months of winter, and sometimes even longer, ten men, braving the perils of wind and wave, and the worse terrors of isolation, trim the lamps whose light warns thousands of vessels from certain destruction, and hold themselves ready to save life when the warning is vain. When vessels have been driven helplessly upon the shoals over which the South Shoal Light-ship stands guard, her crew have not hesitated to lower their boat in seas which threatened every moment to stave or to engulf it, and to pull, often in the teeth of a furious gale, to the rescue of the shipwrecked, not only saving their lives, but afterward sharing with them, often at their own great discomfort, such cheer as the light-ship affords. Yet who ever heard of a medal being awarded to the life savers of No. 1, Nantucket, New South Shoal?—*Gustav Kobbé in August Century.*

He Was Right.—"Eve," and Adam, a few minutes after he had eaten the core.

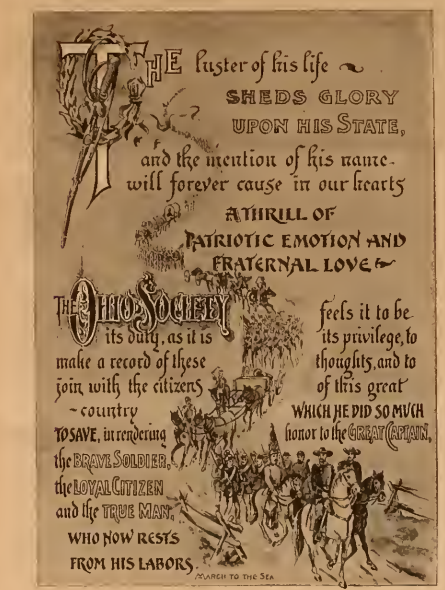
"Yes, Addie?"

"I believe we are going to have trouble in our midst."—*Brooklyn Life.*

FOR LEISURE READING.

Gold Pens Need a Rest.

"There, that pen is tired and will have to rest a month or so." The speaker was the mortgage clerk of one of the principal savings banks in this city, and as he spoke he carefully wiped a large gold pen and put it away in a case. A reporter who had just entered the bank to have some back dividends entered in his book, overheard the remark and smiled. "Oh, you needn't laugh," said the clerk, "for it is patiently perusing pretty promises. Polly's Puritanical parents propose punishing Polly publicly, provided Polly persistently prefers phonetic pabulum. Presently Polly procures phonographic pamphlets, pointing Providenceward, presaging peculiar, perfect, perspicuous phonographic phases. Polly's pin money, plus prosperous parents' promised pittance pays professor's perquisites. Pecunious parents, prophesying prospective poorhouse, protestingly permit Polly's plan. Polly punctiliously practices practical phonography. Polly's painstaking perseverance pleases preceptor. Presently preceptor procures Polly pleasant, paying position. Polly provides parents' pie, pudding, pastry. Prudent Polly's pulchritude, punctuality, piquancy, pleases pompous proprietor. Proprietor petitions Polly's preference. Polly philosophically presents proprietor pretty pink palm. Proprietor politely pacifies Polly's parents' pangs. Papa pardons Polly. Papa, proceeding posthaste, procures pious parish pastor. Portly preacher pronounces patient pair partners. Parson presents pair parchment. Proprietor pays pastor. Pair proceed, praising Providence, plus phonography, princely pageant preceding. Practical phonography, patiently practiced, proves palpably profitable.—*Stenography.*



From the Sherman Memorial Album, Made in THE JOURNAL *Office and Engraved by the Half-Tone Process. (First Page of this Album in August* JOURNAL.)

the true business I am telling you. Gold pens have to rest now and then. Here I have, I suppose, two dozen gold pens. If I use one pen for several weeks or so I find it will not write to my satisfaction. Sometimes it is too soft and sometimes it is too hard, or the ink does not seem to flow well. For a long time I could not find out what the matter was, but at last I went to a jeweler, who, after examining my pens, said, 'Give 'em a rest and they will be as good as new.'"

He then explained that the constant use of a pen had the same effect on the metal as is the case when a razor is used with great frequency. "Some sort of electro-magnetic action takes place in the metal, which has a tendency to bring into parallel lines all the particles, and in that condition a razor cannot be made to hold an edge, and a pen is equally as refractory. If the razor is laid aside for a time the particles of metal gradually resume a more or less confused arrangement and the razor takes on and retains a keen edge. It is the same way with a gold pen. Now, if when one of my pens gets acting badly I lay it aside for a month or so it will be all right again. That's why I said that pen was tired and wanted a rest."—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Polly's Phonographic Penchant.

Pretty Polly Perry persistently proposed practicing phonography. Polly's parents peremptorily prohibited Polly's pursuing phonographic paths, possibly presuming phonography poor policy. Persevering Polly proceeded pulverizing parents' persuasions periodically, promptly purchasing phonographic preceptors' prospectuses. Poor Polly, perfectly puzzled, proceeds patiently perusing pretty promises. Polly's Puritanical parents propose punishing Polly publicly, provided Polly persistently prefers phonetic pabulum. Presently Polly procures phonographic pamphlets, pointing Providenceward, presaging peculiar, perfect, perspicuous phonographic phases. Polly's pin money, plus prosperous parents' promised pittance pays professor's perquisites. Pecunious parents, prophesying prospective poorhouse, protestingly permit

The little *Teki-Teki* (pigmy) although not more than three years old, was busily searching for something in the dry leaves. The Zanzibaris were attracted by the child's activity. Presently the sparkle of his eyes and the increased eagerness of his hunt showed that he had been successful; and, indeed, he returned to the camp fire carrying a lot of pods like enormous beans. These he scraped to a fine powder, which he damped, rolled in some big leaves and then toasted in the ashes. When cooked to his satisfaction he opened the dainty package, and the whole camp became filled with the pleasant odor of this new dish. The men of the expedition then closed around and, much to the young Teki-Teki's disgust, helped themselves to a tastiey pinch. The Zanzibaris knew the tree quite well; it was the *nakmene.* This new discovery brought a gleam of hope to the hearts of these hungry beings. The capture of the tiny woodsman was a godsend, and Saleh said that had this unhappy little creature but faintly understood their language he would have been overwhelmed with the heartfelt blessings showered on him. A few days afterward another tribe of these same small people was met, and the child was handed over to them to be returned to his parents.—*E. J. Glave in August St. Nicholas.*

THE NAUGHTY GREEK GIRL.

BY PROF. G. B. L. SOULE.

Miss *Alpha*, though she led her class,
Was yet a most unlovely lass;
She had a little sister *Theta*,
And she would often bang and *beta*;
And push, and pinch, and bang, and pelt her,
And many a heavy blow she *deltas*;
So that the kitten e'en would *mu*,
When *Theta's* sufferings she *nu*.

Then *Theta* cried with noisy clamor,
And ran and told her grief to *gamma*,
And *gamma* with a pitying *psi*,
Would give the little girl some *pi*,
And say, "Now, darling must'n't *chi*."

Two Irish lads, of ruddy cheek,
Were living just across the creek—
Their names, *Omicron* and *Omega*,
The one was small, the other bigger.

For *Alpha*, so demure and striking,
Omegn took an ardent liking;
And "Mike" when first he chanced to meet her
Fell deep in love with little *Theta*.
And oft at eve the boys would go
And on the pleasant waters *rho*.

So when the little hapless *Theta*
Not *Alpha* was about to *beta*,
She down upon the bank would *zeta*,
And *chi* aloud and shout like fun,
"Run, Mike, run, *Omicron!*"

MORAL.

Have you a sister? Oh, do not treat her,
As *Alpha* did her sister *Theta*.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

I heard the essays. That one on
"The Magna Charta and King John"
The head girl wrote. She with the wreath,
Described Lear's wandering on the heath
Quite prettily. Another one
Explained "The Spots Upon the Sun,"
"The Influence of Browning," and
"The Early Writings of George Sand;"
"The Transcendental Movement; How
It touches German Letters. Now"—
All these I sadly listened to.

"What earthly good can these things do?"
I asked myself: "Does old King John
Teach you to sew a patch upon
A coat?—or can the spotted sun
Say when a roast is rarely done?
Do Browning's tangled poems tell
The way to mend a stocking well?"

While I was pondering sadly there,
A sweet girl rose and, I declare,
She talked about the homely things
From washtubs down to muffin rings!
She had ten pages all on pie,
She knew the choicest way to fry
An oyster, and how best to bake
A good old-fashioned johnny cake

Next day the girl was asked to share
The fortunes of a millionaire;
She now reads Browning's wondrous books,
And leaves the cooking to her cooks.

From the Sherman Memorial Album.

The Pigmies of the African Forest.

During the very hungriest time spent by Stanley's expedition in going through the dense forest it happened that the discovery of a little child of the dwarf tribe proved truly providential.

Upon approaching one of the settlements of these people, the natives, fearing that the Arabs upon them, hastily retreated to the depths of the jungle, leaving in the village one of the young children. He was an ungainly little creature, and from Saleh's description had an enormously big head, protruding lower jaw, lean frame and ungainly fat body. The Zanzibaris sat about in dejected groups, complaining of their present hard existence and the sad contrast of to-day with their joyous life in their island home away in the Indian Ocean.

Miss *Alpha* was so bad to *Theta*,
That every time she chanced to meet her,
She looked as though she longed to *eta*,
And oft against the wall she jammed her,
And oft she took a stick and *lambda*;
And for the pain and tears she brought her
She patied her not one *iota*;
But with a sly and wicked aye
Would only say, "Oh, fiddle, *phi.*"

The girl who wrote on Browning's work
Is married to a gentle clerk
Whose income's small. No girl have they;
She scrubs and cooks the live long day.
And sighs, while bending o'er the range,
When she reflects upon the change—
The fall from school sublimities
To tattered books of recipes.
—*Springfield Graphic.*

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.
202 BROADWAY (near Fulton St.), New York

Advertising rates, 30 cents per nonpareil line, $2.50 per inch, each insertion. Discounts for term and space. Special estimates furnished on application. No advertisements taken for less than $2.

Subscription: One year $1; one number 10 cents. No free samples except to bona fide agents who are subscribers, to aid them in taking subscriptions.

Foreign subscriptions (to countries in Postal Union) $1.25 per year.

Send 10 cents for special 20-page number with full list of regular and special premiums. Partial premium list on next page.

New York, September, 1891.

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Editorial Comment.

Teachers and Their Employers.

A YOUNG TEACHER whose experience with his employer has not been of the most pleasant kind wants to know what protection the teacher has against the wiles of a dishonest employer. The question is one well worth considering. Perhaps the best protection is for the teacher to keep his eyes well opened and his wits well sharpened; to take every means of being posted and keeping in touch with the profession. That will at least minimize the chance of his accepting employment with an institution of doubtful character. The chances are that your swindler is old at the business, that he has duped others before you, and people who have been so duped are not likely to keep a padlock on their lips.

It would be a great thing for the business teaching profession if there were some way of rooting out the rascals who systematically prey upon their teachers and others who are inveigled into dealing with them. That such rascals are proportionately fewer now than ever before, we think can be readily established. The pity is that they should be permitted to exist at all. Some of them are so small that they can hardly be seen without a microscope, and possibly in that fact resides their security. They are up to all sorts of dodges, from ordering goods by telegraph, falsely stating that remittance has been mailed, to contracting obligations one day and calmly sending notice of insolvency the next. We see some pretty small specimens here in THE JOURNAL office, but it is even worse for the teacher whose time and labor and skill have been secured under false pretenses, causing him in turn to honestly contract obligations which it may be out of his power to discharge. Yet, what can he do about it beyond what we have suggested? If he seems independent and insists upon a contract at the time of engaging he runs the risk of offending a responsible school proprietor and losing his chance of employment; while if the employer be dishonest the contract would be worthless nine times in ten. So in all the circumstances there seems no better plan than to be continually on the alert and in touch with the profession.

It is a great mistake, though, to suppose that all the sinning is on the side of the employer. Many a school proprietor gets "taken in" by employing incompetent or at least undesirable help, from misleading representations by the teacher or his friends. And this suggests again the matter of contract. The teacher says: "Give me a contract that I may be sure of my place and not be liable to be turned adrift at a day's notice." And the teacher is right, for business of this character is undoubtedly best conducted in this way, but there are times when this involves peculiar hardships for the employer. Usually he is a man of property and can be held to the fulfillment of his stipulations to the letter, while the teacher often has nothing but his word to hold him to the performance of his contract. It is easy to be seen, therefore, that the employee has no monopoly of the risks and annoyances which are liable to arise. In the face of all such difficulties there are the scores of schools and hundreds of teachers that pursue the even tenor of their way without friction year after year, and this proves that there is a right kind as well as a questionable kind on both sides of the line that separates employer from employee in the business college field.

One of Our Landmarks Gone.

THE DEATH of Henry C. Spencer of Washington removes from the penmanship profession one of its most prominent and accomplished members. It may be said of him that penmanship was a natural heritage. Under the tutorage of his honored father he became a professional penman while not yet out of his teens, and forty years in the harness of active service as author and teacher did not dim his ardor or lessen his respect for the calling of his choice. He was earnest, conscientious, progressive. He knew his business thoroughly, and while always retaining a wholesome respect for the good work that had been done, was ever on the alert to keep the art abreast of the advanced thought and practice of to-day.

Advertising as a Commercial Study.

THE SUBJECT of advertising is suggested as one that the commercial schools might include to advantage in their curriculum. Why not? Every business man is interested in understanding the best and cheapest ways of letting people know why it would be to their advantage to deal with him. And the commercial schools themselves are peculiarly dependent on advertising for their patronage. Advertising, if not yet a precise science, is precise enough as to certain underlying principles, an acquaintance with which has brought fortunes to specialists and those who employ their services. With the specialists, the preparers and placers of advertisements, periodicals wholly devoted to the art have sprung up, and the next step in the natural progression is for business training schools to make a special investigation and study of the subject.

About Becoming a Professional Penman.

"WOULD YOU ADVISE me to become a professional penman?" No! No more than we should advise you to become a professional physician, lawyer, preacher, or a tradesman. It depends on yourself—your fitness, your opportunities. These are questions which every man should work out for himself. We believe in a person doing that which he can best do, provided it be a legitimate business. It is a great mistake to suppose that anybody can win success as a professional penman. One must learn the business well and have a skillful hand and good judgment if he hopes to encounter successfully the skilled competition which he will be pretty sure to find, wherever his tent stakes may be driven. For ourselves, advising people to do this or that as a life work is a luxury that we rarely indulge. But this we advise unhesitatingly: If you do conclude to become a professional penman, put your heart into the work and prepare yourself thoroughly. A good start is half the battle.

The Journal's Script Portfolio. (*Continued on next page.*)

Specimen of combined movement as taught at Scholfield's Commercial College, Providence R I by Harold C Spencer

Minneapolis Feby 21, 91.
Mr D T Ames
202 Broadway N Y.
Dear Sir Here is another sub for the Journal Accept thanks for the good stuff you continue to dish up to us hungry mortals
Fraternally
A J Dalrymple

Whangdoodles " and Such."

WHERE, OH! where are the "eels, lizards, crocodiles, whangdoodles," etc., that were wont to bring tribulation to the soul of the Hon. G. Washington Brown of Jacksonville, Peoria, Decatur, Galesburg, Bloomington, Ill.? For ourselves we have to confess that an occasional reptile—yea, even a whangdoodle or two now and then—would afford a welcome variety to the flocks and flocks of feathered things that fly from the facile pens of our "flourishers." Birds are pretty, birds are airy, birds are graceful; but we have had one-sided birds, birds fanning themselves with their tail feathers, hump-backed birds, birds that wear their wings on the side of their heads, like Josh Billings' mule, and birds that have neither head to wear wings on, nor wings to wear on the head they haven't got; in fact, the changes have been rung so often that there would be infinite relief in a little variety. Admirers of graceful pen "flourishes" as we are, our appetite nevertheless gets a trifle cloyed with the same diet day after day, and we begin to have a lively fellow feeling for the crank who is eternally trying to devour a quail a day for a month. Time was when our penmen varied the *menu* with a bit of fish, a terrapin *entrée* or a saddle of venison, with Diana herself to serve the toothsome repast; but now it is birds, birds, birds. Then, oh! for the touch of the vanished pterodactyl and the sound of the voice of the pterodoodle, stilled by the thunderous eloquence of the sage of Jacksonville, Galesburg, Decatur, Bloomington *plus*. Can it be that our penmen suffer from paucity of material? What of the waving fields, the lowing herds, the gamboling flocks (sheep, not fowl)? What of the luxurious hirsute adornments through which are sifted the flute-like notes that fall from the lips of the Hon. E. Spencer, secretary of the Louisville Business College, president of the Business Educators' Association and side partner of Editor G. W. Warr of the *Balance Sheet?*

Origin of Some Slang Words and Phrases.

"Dun" is a word now whose meaning is known to every one who understands the English language. About the beginning of the century a constable in England named John Dun became celebrated as a first-class collector of bad accounts. When others would fail to collect a bad debt Dun would be sure to get it out of the debtor. It soon passed into current phrase that when a person owed money and did not pay when asked, he would have to be "dunned." Hence it soon became common in such cases to say, "You will have to Dun So-and-So if you wish to collect your money."

Until the nomination of Franklin Pierce for the presidency, the word "outsider" was unknown. The Committee on Credentials came in to make its report, and could not get into the hall because of the crowd of people who were not members of the convention. The chairman of the convention asked if the chairman was ready to report, and the chairman of the committee answered, "Yes, Mr. Chairman, but the committee is unable to get inside on account of the crowd and the pressure of the outsiders." The newspaper reporters took up the word and used it.

"You are a daisy" is used by Dickens in *David Copperfield*, in the sense of calling a person a daisy to express admiration, and at the same time to laugh at one's credulity. Steerforth says to young Copperfield: "David, my daisy, you are so innocent of the world. Let me call you

my daisy, as it is so refreshing to find one in these corrupt days so innocent and unsophisticated. My dear Copperfield, the daisies of the field are not fresher than you."

"Too thin" was given currency by Hon. Alexander Stephens of Georgia in the United States Congress of 1870. Some members had made a reply to Mr. Stephens, and the latter had his chair wheeled out into the aisle and said in that shrill, piping voice which always commanded silence: "Mr. Speaker, the gentleman's arguments are gratuitous assertions made up of whole cloth, and cloth, sir, so gauzy and thin that it will not hold water. It is entirely too thin, sir."—*American Notes and Queries.*

Handwriting in the Witness Box.

"The Law of Expert and Opinion Evidence Reduced to Rules," is a work much esteemed by lawyers. The author is John D. Lawson, well known as the author of "Words and Phrases," "Usages and Customs," etc. Subjoined are a few extracts from this work relating to evidence from handwriting:

By nature and habit individuals contract a system of forming letters which give a character to their writing as distinct as that of the human face. And just as the evidence of witnesses that they saw the prisoner near the scene of a murder, at a certain time and under certain circumstances, has been considered sufficient proof of his identity to hang him, in spite of his denial that he was the man, so the testimony of witnesses: "We know the handwriting of John Smith, and this is his signature," may overcome the oath of John Smith himself: "This is not my writing; I swear I never signed such a paper in my life." Nor is this kind of evidence "secondary," within the rule that the best evidence must be produced or its absence satisfactorily accounted for before courts will listen to secondary evidence of the same matter. Whether writing is proved by the person who made it or by one acquainted with his hand, the kind of proof is exactly the same; they are both primary, since the knowledge of both is acquired by the same means. Therefore the handwriting of a person may be proved in either of these modes, though he is himself within reach and might readily be produced, or is even actually in court at the time. This rule in civil and in criminal cases is the same, and extends to all persons whether parties or not to the particular suit in which it is introduced.

The genuineness of the signature of a lost instrument may be sworn to by one who has examined it, and who testifies from his recollection of it, as compared with others which are shown to him; and where the party himself has destroyed certain writings, expert evidence is admissible to show that they were in the handwriting of the person who wrote other signatures which are produced and proved to be his.

Sometimes half a dozen engravers are engaged in rendering an artist's drawing of a single subject, which, when finished, presents to the unpracticed eye one uniform style. Nevertheless, a practiced eye can discover where each individual engraver's work leaves off, and where that of every one of the rest begins. In handwriting, as in other arts and in literature, "the style is the man." Yet brave men may perpetrate a timid scrawl, generous and high-minded men may write a mean hand, and cowards produce a bold and flowing script. Person, the great Greek scholar, among the antidicst of the students, wrote neatly and elegantly. Cromwell's writing, though large, is shaky. Shakespeare's signature is not particularly clear. Napoleon Bonaparte wrote illegibly, it is said purposely, to hide his bad spelling. The handwriting of the torturous-minded Charles I is as clear and striking as that of Thomas Carlisle is crabbed and indistinct. On the other hand, Queen Elizabeth's writing is magnificent. Edgar Allen Poe wrote beautifully, and with scarcely an erasure; whereas, the manuscripts of Charles Dickens, to be seen in the Forster collection at South Kensington, are rugged and full of alterations and emendations. Many men write large or small, in characters boldly or weakly formed, according to their humor of the moment. Again, handwriting depends for its style on the school in which it is taught, and the purpose to which it is applied. The manuscript of Byron, of Thomas Campbell, and of Thackeray, may be called the literary hand. It is uniform in color, small and fairly legible, but without a superabundant curve or flourish. The great mass of "copy" which passes through the hands of a modern printer is more or less of the same character. A commercial hand, as it is called, is something quite different. Given an envelope addressed by a city clerk and one from the hand of a university professor, and it is well-nigh certain that the former will be more distinguished for elegance and clearness than the latter. Again, the writing of the rustic and uncultured class is so much alike as to defy differentiation. In determining the question of authorship of a writing, the resemblance of characters is by no means the only test. The use of capitals, abbreviations, punctuation, mode of division into paragraphs, making erasures and interlineations, idiomatic expressions, orthography, underscoring, style of composition and the like, are all elements upon which to form the judgment.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, in his charge in the celebrated Sir Roger Tichborne Claimant trial in London, some years since, said: "Manifold as are the points of difference in the infinite variety of nature in which one man differs from another, there is nothing in which men differ more than in handwriting; and when a man comes forward and says: 'You believe that such a person is dead and gone; he is not, I am the man,' if I knew the handwriting of the man supposed to be dead, the first thing I would do would be to say 'Sit down and write, that I may judge whether your handwriting is that of the man you assert yourself to be.' If I had writing of the man with whom identity was claimed I should proceed at once to compare with it the handwriting of the party claiming it. For that reason I shall ask you carefully to look at and consider the handwriting of the defendant, and to compare it with that of the undoubted Roger Tichborne and with that of Arthur Orton."

[Many other eminent opinions in this line are quoted, among them the following:]

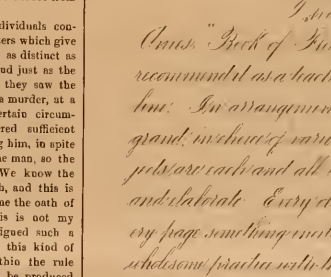
"Men are distinguished by their handwriting, as well as by their faces; for it is seldom that the shape of their letters agree, any more than the shape of their bodies. Therefore, the likeness induces the presumption that they are the same."—*Butler's Nisi Prius.*

"The general rule which admits of proof of handwriting of a party is founded on the reason that in every person's manner of handwriting there is a peculiar prevailing character which distinguishes it from the handwriting of every other person."—*Strong vs. Brewer, 17 Ala.*

"The handwriting of every man has something distinct and peculiar from that of every other man, and is easily known by those who have been accustomed to see it."—*Peake's Evidence.*

"Hours and hours and hours have I spent in endeavors, altogether fruitless, to trace the writer of the letter that I send, by a minute examination of the characters, and never did it strike me until this moment that your father wrote it. In the style I discover him—in the scoring of the emphatical words, his never-failing practice, in the formation of many of the letters, and in the adieu at the bottom—so plainly that I could hardly be more convinced had I seen him write it."—*Cowper's Works (Letters).*

Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, working to make it come out right.—*Ex.*



Mr. Stutsman's Address is Los Angeles, Cal.

REGULAR PREMIUMS.

Every subscriber for THE JOURNAL at the price of one dollar is entitled to choice of the following valuable premiums free:

Works of Instruction in Penmanship.

Ames' Guide to Self-Instruction in Practical and Artistic Penmanship.—This useful book is what its name implies. For 25 cents extra the **Guide** will be sent bound in cloth. The regular premium has heavy paper binding. Price when sent otherwise than as premium: Paper, 75c.; cloth, $1.00.

Ames' Copy-Slips for Self-Instruction in Practical Penmanship.—This covers about the same ground as the Guide, but instead of being in book form it is composed of movable slips progressively arranged and convenient for practice. A full instruction accompany the slips, and the whole is enclosed in a neat envelope. This work also has had a very large sale independently of its use as premium at 50 cents a set.

Instead of either of these works, the subscriber may have choice of a number of splendid pen designs, handsomely reproduced by lithography and suitable for framing. They are mailed securely packed in a tube. This is the list:

The Lord's Prayer (size 19 x 24 inches); **Floriated Eagle** (24 x 29); **Penmanship Sing** (24 x 32); **Centennial Picture of Progress** (24 x 28); **Grant Memorial** (22 x 28); **Garfield Memorial** (20 x 24); **Grant and Lincoln Eulogy** (24 x 30); **Marriage Certificate** (16 x 22); **Family Record** (18 x 22).

Special Premiums for Clubs.

To stimulate those who interest themselves in getting subscriptions for THE JOURNAL, we offer a number of valuable *special* or *extra* premiums to pay them for their time and trouble. Under this arrangement **each new sub. will also be entitled to choice of the regular premiums** enumerated above, the extra premium going to the sender of the club, or to whomsoever he may direct. Unless otherwise stated, premiums will be mailed, all postage paid by us. Special premiums are only offered for subs. at $1 each.

Choice of the Regular Premiums enumerated above will be sent as a Special Premium to anyone sending one new subscriber.

Ames' Guide, cloth binding, or one gross Ames' Best Pens for two new subs.

Ames' Compendium of Practical and Artistic Penmanship.

When you find a professional pen worker who is doing anything at the business, you locate a copy of Ames' Compendium. It is the acknowledged standard of the business penman and ornamental pen worker generally, and is cheap for so large and valuable a book at its price, $5 a copy. To stimulate subs, we offer for the present to send the Compendium by express at club sender's expense, for only six subs., $6, or for 50 cents extra to send it by registered mail.

We are again glad to have your Compendium. No institution where penmanship is taught, and certainly no teacher of penmanship, can afford to do without it.—*Betty C. Spencer, Spencerian Bus. Coll., Washington, D. C., January 17, 1891.*

Ames' Book of Flourishes.

This is our latest and quickest selling penmanship publication. It contains 125 specimens by sixty-two of the world's leading penmen.

Price in cloth binding with gold side stamp is $1.00; heavy manilla binding, $1. Will send the book in cloth for five new subs.; four new subs and 50 cents extra; for three new subs and 60 cents; for two new subs and 90 cents; for one new sub. and $1.10, or for renewal and $1.25 extra. In manilla covers for three new subs; for two new subs and 30 cents extra; for one new sub. and 50 cents; or for renewal and 75 cents.

Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales

EDITION No. 1.—The five novels comprising this famous series in one volume for one new sub. ($1), or renewal and 10 cents extra ($1.10).

COOPER'S No. 2.—Same series as above only in five volumes of about 300 pages each, large type, for one new sub. and 15 cents ($1.15), or for one new sub. and a renewal ($2), or for renewal and 35 cents ($1.35).

I must admit that I cannot see for my life how you can send so much for such a small amount. I have been offered twenty-five cents each for the five books (Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales). You shall hear from me often yet.—*J. W. Rohlffs, Butler, Tenn.*

Dickens' Complete Works.

We handle two editions of Dickens', each warranted to contain the twenty great novels of the series absolutely unchanged and unabridged.

DICKENS' No. 1.—In fifteen volumes (6 x 7½) comprising over 5200 pages. We offer this set for three new subs. and 50 cents; for one new sub. and 75 cents extra, or for renewal and $1 extra.

Your premium Dickens' are worth four times that.—*H. M. Murray, Selgman, Mo.*

DICKENS' No. 2.—In 12 volumes (8¼ x 12). We offer this for two new subs. ($2), for one new sub. and 35 cents ($1.35), or for renewal and 50 cents ($1.50).

How to Draw and Paint.

One of the most popular works we ever handled. Boards, price 50 cents. Send for one new sub. ($1), or for renewal and 15 cents ($1.15).

"How to Draw and Paint" received. It is a grand book, far exceeding my expectations.—*W. B. Beltz, Supt. Writing, Alliance, O.*

One Hundred Lessons in Business.

This is one of the most successful books of the day, *over 45,000 copies having been sold in eighteen months.*

The book is a new and a good one. Fifty per cent. of the orders are from **Experienced Help**, more than one man who has been in it in the hands of others. The book is *especially* adapted for boys and young men who are **ambitious to get on in the world.** This publication will be to many a young man the stepping stone to a successful business career. It has lots of *points.* It is a book of *lessons*—*business lessons*—*one hundred* business lessons. The arithmetic of its lessons is the arithmetic of the cash-desk, the counting room and the bank. The lessons on interest and discount will be found side by side, with actual notes and drafts, printed in colors and written up in commercial form. Bank checks reproduced by photography and printed in colors, also form a most attractive feature.

For fuller description see January or February JOURNALS.

"One Hundred Lessons in Business" received. I'm not afraid to say this of it: "Any blessings he upon the head of Cadmus, the Phœnicians, or whoever it was that invented books," says Carlyle, and all young persons with few exceptions will say the same of the author of "100 Lessons in Business." I say so myself.—*E. E. Rogers, A. M., Pres. and Prof. Northern Mich. Bus. Col., Ishpeming, Mich.*

Hundreds of other special premiums described in the December JOURNAL, *mailed for ten cents.*

MIRROR OF THE PROFESSION.

SCHOOL AND PERSONAL.

THE DEMAND for competent teachers of penmanship and the commercial branches was very steady from the spring to the middle of August. From that time to the first of September matters in this line were quiet, the schools evidently holding off to feel the pulse of the new year's patronage. We take it as a very favorable augury that in the first week of September the demand seems to have set in briskly again. Last year was such an exceptionally good one that we had hardly expected to equal it, but the applications that have reached THE JOURNAL office since the first of the present month are nearly double those for the same period in 1890. The demand has been greatest for high grade teachers and specialists. We have placed more teachers since May 1 than in the whole of last year, or in any two previous seasons. Many of these transactions have already been reported in the JOURNAL and a number of others are given below. A brisk demand for teachers means more students and more money for the schools and more practical education for the people.

—A. W. Dakin, the famous penman, and J. H. Sullivan, an experienced and highly successful commercial teacher, late of the Bryant & Wells' Bus. Coll., Syracuse, have formed an alliance, the result of which is the Amsterdam, N. Y., Bus. Coll. If the Amsterdamers don't patronize this combination liberally it will be a severe reflection on their business sagacity.

—D. B. Williams has got his new school, the Milwaukee Bus. Univ., under way and things are running quite smoothly.

—Our gifted young friend F. C. Woodworth will be associated with F. E. Cook in the conduct of W. C. Ramsay's new Bus. Coll. at Fresno, Cal.

—J. A. Miner of the Dunsmore Com. Coll., Staunton, Va., was the only Virginian in attendance at the late B. A. meeting. He read an excellent paper on the subject of joint stock bookkeeping.

—Homer M. Derr, a young penman of much dash and spirit, will teach that branch at the Una. of Commerce, Minneapolis. He goes from the Shamokin, Pa., Bus. Coll.

—S. M. Sweet, late of Bayless Bus. Coll., Dubuque, Iowa, has established a connection with the Norfolk Bus. Coll. Patton and Sweet make a penmanship team that any school might well be proud of. The other departments of this institution are also well provided for.

—College catalogues seem to grow more attractive every year—at least more schools realize the value of a beautiful prospectus. The Childs College, Springfield, Mass., has a beauty, with embossed cover in colors. Other handsome and expensively made catalogues at hand as we write are those of the Findlay, Ohio, Bus. Coll., the Reckers & Bradford Com. School, Boston. The prospectus of Clark & Soule's Northern Bus. Univ., Watertown, N. Y., is got up in attractive shape. An inviting catalogue comes from the Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro, Me.

—Few men in the profession know better how to get up a stylish and effective circular than E. M. Buntsinger, as one from his Bartford Bus. Univ. reminds us. The Valparaiso, Ind., Logansport, Ind., we have another of these tasteful publications made bright by many attractive illustrations.

—THE JOURNAL acknowledges with pleasure receipt of an excellent address on Practical Education by John Merle Coulter, president-elect of the Indiana University at Bloomington, Ind., for nearly 30 years one of the leading institutions of that section.

—The catalogue of Dr. Carpenter's B. and S. Coll., St. Louis, has an ornamental cover which shows to advantage the engrossing skill of penman F. P. Russell of that institution. Mr. Russell is also an excellent script penman, both plain and fancy, and is highly spoken of as a teacher. Dr. Carpenter's College is more prosperous now than ever.

—There is a new business college combination at the growing city of Duluth, Minn. The Duluth Bus. Univ. is the name; its chief promoters, W. W. Phipps, pres., and W. C. McCarter, secretary, assisted by B. J. Whitcomb, agent and teacher. All three are men of liberal education and commercial teachers of experience, whose services before starting business on their own account commanded large salaries. Penman Mr. McCarter, the proprietors, both go from Saginaw, Mich., where Mr. Phipps was a partner with F. H. Hall in a prosperous business college. The school opens Sept. 15 with good prospects.

—W. D. Showalter, sometime teacher of penmanship and editor of the *Ink Bottle* and other penmanship publications, now occupies a responsible position on the staff of the New York *World* as a suggester of schemes for boosting that paper.

—An expensively made catalogue with covers embossed in green and gold on a salmon ground comes to us from the Curry, Pa., Bus. Coll. Prin. C. A. Twining of this institution has been spending his summer vacation at the Sterlingworth Inn, Lakewood, N. Y., one of the best appointed of summer hotels and one of the most charming resorts. L. L. Gatewood, the new penman of the college, has many accomplishments in this line.

—Prin. W. C. Buckman of the Alamo City Bus. Coll., San Antonio, Texas, is to be congratulated on the accession to his faculty of one of the brightest and most prominent young penmen on the continent, A. D. Skeels.

—C. N. Faulk, late of the Holmes Bus. Coll., Portland, Ore., has become principal of the Bus. Dept. of the Portland Uni.

—The flourished cut which appeared under the heading "The Penman's Leisure Hour" on page 119, August issue of THE JOURNAL, has been credited to W. C. Harvey of Armstrong's Bus. Coll., Portland. We regret the oversight.

—T. N. Williams of Pittsburgh has joined the faculty of Caton's Bus. Coll., Cleveland.

—E. L. Miller has been doing good work as penmanship instructor at the Warren Co. Normal Institute, Indianola, Iowa.

—The otherwise attractive catalogue of the Dirigo Bus. Coll., Augusta, Maine, is made more so by a bevy of beauty which serves as a frontispiece—a portrait group of young ladies who are attending that institution. Portraits of Messrs. R. B. Capen and E. S. Turner, who direct the affairs of the institution, are also given, besides views of the college and various public buildings.

—L. B. Sullivan has accepted a position at Draughon's Bus. Coll., Arkadelphia, Ark. He writes us that the outlook for the school to the enrollment of several hundred pupils during the term now opening. Mr. Sullivan also teaches in the Ouachita Bap. College. He is having a writer of unusual skill, he is also a shorthand expert.

—C. H. Childs, who for some years has been director of the Childs' Bus. Coll., Holyoke, Mass., now hails from New Haven, Conn., having bought out the Cargill Bus. Coll. of that city.

—Warren Douglass, for some time past engaged in bus. college work at Youngstown, Ohio, has accepted a position as head of the penmanship dept. of Mt. Union College.

—The Iowa Bus. Coll., Des Moines, A. C. Jennings, proprietor, issues a large catalogue in four or five colors, liberally interspersed with illustrations. The college is 25 years old.

—Hon. Jerry Simpson, sometimes irreverently known as the "Sockless Statesman," took a course at the Detroit Bus. Uni. when he was 23 years old. The current number of the *Business World*, which is issued from that institution, gives a sketch and portrait of Mr. Simpson, which ends in this way: "Among the 26,000 students who have thronged the halls of the Detroit Business Uni. during the 40 years of its existence, many who have since occupy the highest and most honored positions, there are none whom the university is more proud to claim among its own than 'Sockless Jerry Simpson.'"

—The forty-third anniversary and graduating exercises of the Spencerian Bus. Coll., Cleveland, are set for September 30. About 150 graduates will receive diplomas.

—J. E. Barnes and C. W. Varnum, principals of the Denver Bus. Coll., report a gratifying outlook for the coming year.

—Citizens of Corpus Christi, Texas, have induced J. W. Mahan to establish a commercial college at that point. Mr. Mahan has long had a prosperous school at Sherman, Texas. He appears to be a pushing man.

—An exceptionally neat and business like catalogue has the name of Capital City Com. Coll., Des Moines, on its cover. It goes beyond appearances, too, and is excellent in its method and arrangement. Besides the regular catalogue and book of "Sources of Penmanship" from the same institution. It has fifty pages of excellent penmanship illustrations reproduced from the facile pen of Secretary W. F. Giessenan; also from pupils. The C. C. School of Shorthand, which is under the same management, issues a handsome catalogue of its own.

—R. F. Barnes, a young commercial teacher of the progressive sort, lately connected with the Sterling, Ill., Bus. Coll., has accepted employment at Rader's Bus. Coll., Canton, N. J.

—C. E. Carlton leaves Highland Park Normal College, Des Moines, to become principal of the Com. Dept. of the Northern Iowa Normal School at Algora, Iowa. Mr. Carlton is highly spoken of, both as a teacher and a man.

—The *Southern Teacher* has high praise for Prof. Frank Goodman, Pres. of Goodman's Bus. Coll., Nashville, and Secy. of the Tenn. State Teachers' Association. Mr. Goodman recently distinguished himself as manager of the Southern delegation to the National Teachers' Convention.

—A. M. Wright and Martin Ross, under the firm name of Wright & Ross, are doing a good penmanship business at Quincy, Ind.

—H. Champlin has been elected superintendent of writing and drawing in the public schools of Nashville, Tenn. During the summer Mr. Champlin was engaged in teaching penmanship at Gleu's Falls, N. Y.

—Robt. A. Kemp has resumed his bookkeeping school at Frederick, Md.

—C. A. Steimann, Pres. of the Dixon, Ill., Bus. Uni., has opened a new school at Tremont, Ill. T. T. Wilson, a good penman and teacher, is at the head of it.

—The annual catalogue of the Fenton, Mich., Normal School and Com. Coll. looks as if it stood for a progressive institution, while the long list of students in attendance leaves no doubt as to its prosperity. Prin. F. C. Palmer is to be congratulated.

—Spalding's Com. Coll., Kansas City, Mo., recently removed to new and more commodious quarters, having outgrown the home it had occupied for years.

—A. J. Willhard's connection with the Va. Bus. Coll., Bedford City, Va., has been that of a pupil and not a teacher, as stated in THE JOURNAL last month.

—Among the students of the Gate City Bus. Coll., Keokuk, Iowa, are those lately engaged in the line of commercial teaching to whom Prin. Pearce points with pride are F. F. Isabell of the Morgenthau Bus. Coll., Chicago; E. M. Chartier, Findlay, Ohio, Bus. Coll.; A. C. Starin, Bus. Coll., Washington, D. C.; Rambo & Denglinger, Fairfield, Iowa, D. C.; and W. B. Joiner of the Joplin, Mo., B. C.

—The close of the second summer term of the Industrial School, Big Rapids, Mich., was duly celebrated on August 14. Prin. W. N. Ferris was the proud recipient of a handsome gift from admiring friends and pupils. Mr. Ferris read one of the best papers heard at the late B. A. meeting.

—J. J. Swengel, late of Shenandoah, Iowa, has become connected with the Northwestern Coll. of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

—F. L. Ellett of Red Oak, Iowa, goes to the N. W. Coll. of Com., W. Superior, Wis.

—A handsome card invited THE JOURNAL'S attendance at the commencement exercises of the N. I. Normal School, Dixon, Ill., on August 13.

—W. J. Downey of Akron, N. Y., has joined the faculty of the Westbrook Coll., Olean, N. Y.

—A well arranged and carefully printed catalogue comes from the Trimbled, Colo., Business College, of which A. F. and W. E. Anderson are the enterprising proprietors.

—O. M. Fisher goes from Grantown, Ill., to teach at the Empire Business College, Walla Walla, Wash.

—C. E. Webber has purchased from H. D. Worcester an interest in the Gate City Bus. Coll., San José, Cal. Mr. Webber is a fine penman.

—The annual commencement exercises of the Ohio Bus. Uni., Cleveland, were held on Aug. 28. We acknowledge the receipt of a unique invitation, cleverly executed with a pen, by E. F. Bish, penman of the institution.

—F. H. Bliss has secured the services of W. J. Elliott, late of Shaw's Business College, Stratford, Ont., to take charge of his business college, Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. Elliott is a capable penman, progressive teacher and a genial, popular man. At the Bay City, Mich., College Mr. Bliss retains J. M. Ressler at an increase of salary as a reward for excellent work during the past year. L. L. Staples, for some years a leading teacher at the Saunders Bus. Coll., Chatham, Ont., and an exceptionally bright one, will teach at Mr. Bliss' Saginaw Business College.

—A bright, clean catalogue has been received from the Merrill Bus. Coll., Stamford, Conn. Normal Director of the pamphlet is an engraving of the college home. Another attractive catalogue cleverly illustrated proclaims the attractions of the Columbus, Ga., Bus. Coll., of which W. C. Howey and R. W. Massey are principals. Rannum's Bus. Coll., Hartford, Conn., issues a catalogue that has a good business air.

—The National Com. Coll. is a new institution located at Denison, Texas. T. W. Roach, a business college teacher of much experience, is the manager. D. A. Griffitts, whose excellent work has appeared in THE JOURNAL, has accepted the position of penman. The institution is regularly incorporated under the State laws.

Hymeneal.

—A note from a friend informs THE JOURNAL of the marriage of J. M. Wade, the handsome secretary of Gobley's Com. Coll., Washington, Del., to Miss Cynthia Davidson. The event occurred on August 31st Eulimeton, Pa., where the bride lives. To wish that Brother Wade may prove as good a husband as he is a penman and we don't doubt that he will is another way of wishing for him and his bride prosperity and happiness.

—Our talented young friend, C. E. Chase, penman of the State Normal School, Indiana, Pa., entered the golden bondage with Miss Nellie Buck, at the bride's home, Sabetha, Kan., on August 12. THE JOURNAL offers congratulations, coupled with the best of wishes.

THE EDITOR'S SCRAPBOOK.

EVERY ANOTHER month our friends will have fully recovered from the "summer inertia." Schools will be running under a full head of steam, and the Scrapbook will not be in doubt as to the size of the time plethoric proportions. Specimens received this month have not been remarkable as to number, but they include many of excellent quality. An elaborate and particularly well executed piece of pen drawing, representing a work lot of chickens, comes from Henry W. Stone, of French's Bus. Coll., Boston. Mr. Stone is in the lists as a professional engrosser, and his work justifies the expectation of success. Another elaborate pen drawing of excellent quality is from S. D. Holt, Reading Bus. Mass. The work of this young man has shown very much improvement since the first specimens we saw from him a year or so ago. He seems to have a genuine artistic faculty.

—J. F. Brily, Lamar, Mo., sends two ornamental end pieces that are good enough to print in THE JOURNAL, and we shall be glad to an early opportunity to do so. Clever script specimens are from the same source.

—We have a lot of visiting cards in both off hand and engraved style from Fred Gobley, Waterbury, Conn. The engraved style cards especially show a high degree of skill, and we have rarely seen anything better in that line. Other well written cards come from J. McDonald, the clever penman of Chaffee's Institute, Oswego, N. Y.; L. B. Sullivan, Arkadelphia, Ark.; A. Mansell, Corunna, Ind., Ty.

—An ornate business card, the original of which was executed with a pen by Ignatius Schmidt, Davenport, Iowa, testifies to that gentleman's forcible possession in that line. James Quinn, Custom House, Memphis, Tenn., sends draft of ornamental initial which recently appeared in THE JOURNAL.

—In the line of flourishes we have an attractive design by A. E. Musselman, Quincy, Ill., and another by P. B. Gibson, Littleton, N. C. Photograph of an ingenious design of dark character, the subject being an Indian chief, comes from C. L. Brill of the B. & S. Bus. Coll., Malvern, Iowa.

Pupils' Work.

—L. H. Jackson, penman of the Va. Bus. Coll., Bedford City, sends us numerous specimens, duly to the credit of pupils of that institution. The sheets represent movement exercises in the main, and bear evidence to the progressive ideas in connection with the branch which prevail at the Va. College. The work of Miss L. O. Wingfield, J. C. Fullen and A. A. Watson may be specially noticed. Mr. Jackson sends us some graceful strokes from his own pen, the best we have ever seen from him.

—A. J. Scarborough of Wright's Bus. Coll., Brooklyn, N. Y., has improved somewhat in penmanship since he left the Columbus, Ga., Bus. Coll., of which W. C. Howey and R. W. Massey are principals. Rannum's Bus. Coll., Hartford, Conn., issues a catalogue that has a good business air.

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THE EDITOR'S CALENDAR.

New Books.

PEN-WRITTEN COPIES (REPRODUCED).—In the multitude of "reproductions," "copy slips," etc., designed to teach people to write with or without the aid of a personal instructor, it is no small achievement to produce a work that in matter and method resembles nothing very much that has heretofore been offered. This has been accomplished by Williams & Rogers to their recently announced work, "Pen-Written Copies (Reproduced)." It is a thing apart. There are 240 lithographed copies of headings by 1 inch deep, each copy being a slip unto itself. Then there are enough additional copies larger in size, representing the ideas by 1 inch deep, each copy being a slip unto itself. Then there are enough additional copies larger in size, representing the ideas by touches in the way of capital letters, notes, etc., to bring up the total to over 300. The main points that were kept in view in preparing the work are stated by the authors to be (1st) To make copies that would be practically pen written; (2d) to reproduce them on ruled paper in the most realistic manner; (3d) to make an instruction book that would help a pupil. The copies are reproduced by lithography on ruled paper, as stated, and there can be no question that the first two conditions have been effectually met. The pupil alone can solve the third, but we think we can insure a favorable verdict in advance.

The copies are graded and numbered. They are divided into groups in the instruction book and these groups subdivided into lessons.

With each lesson the authors state the main object to be attained and proceed to give explicit directions as to the best methods of attaining it. Then, as if foreseeing the difficulties that would naturally arise to puzzle the student, every lesson is supplemented with "hints and cautions," which it seems to us will be particularly helpful to the learner.

BUSINESS LETTER-WRITING.—Mr. D. L. Musselman, proprietor and principal of the Gem City Bus. Coll., Quincy, Ill., has just added to his list of commercial text-books a revised edition of his "Business Letter-Writing." Even a casual glance at the work indicates that it represents a great deal of thought and careful preparation. There are some things in it—good things, too—that we don't remember to have seen in any book treating of this subject. While not pretending to be a rhetoric, or in the strict sense a word-book, this volume undertakes to cover everything that relates to the preparation of a good letter, both in form and matter. It has, for instance, a table of common errors in every-day English sentences incorporating mistakes that we often encounter in carelessly written communications; a similar list of sentences with superfluous words; another aimed at the fault of tautology. The common improprieties of speech are treated in a business-like manner and following out the same idea, attention is given to words commonly misapplied. Peculiar constructions and faulty arrangements, etc., also claim the attention of the author. There are, of course, full directions as to form, arrangement, etc., of letters for various purposes and some excellent script examples of such letters. There is no dead space in the hundred pages between the covers of "Business Letter-Writing," and we have no doubt that it will be accorded a warm reception by commercial teachers.

NORMAL REVIEW SYSTEM OF WRITING.—We have just received a complete set of the Normal Review System of Writing, by D. H. Farley (who needs no introduction to the readers of THE JOURNAL) and W. B. Gunnison, ex-president of the N. Y. State Teachers' Association. The publishers of this system are to be congratulated on the selection of its authors. Farley and Gunnison are strong in their respective lines. Theory and practice are happily combined in the preparation of this system. It is progressive, practical and educational. Some of the special advantages claimed for the system are: Double copies on each page, thus bringing the copy nearer the writer. These copies are different on each page, thus affording variety and consequent interest. Each copy is repeated on a subsequent page, thus bringing into penmanship the element of review, and through the opportunity given to rewrite the copy at frequent intervals, creating a constant stimulus to improvement and giving a standard of comparison by which to measure this improvement. The copies give information while training in penmanship, thus the pupil learns from each exercise something, besides writing; constant and systematic training in the writing of numbers; tracing course, 2 numbers; movement course, 2 numbers, and business forms, 1 number. The publishers are Silver, Burdett & Co., 6 Hancock avenue, Boston, with branch houses in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

OFFICE WORK IN SHORTHAND.—This is the title of the latest addition to the extensive literature of the Isaac Pitman system. It is designed to familiarize students with business forms which they are likely to encounter in office work outside of the regular correspondence relation—the drift of these days being to utilize the office stenographer for wider purposes than as a mere writer of letters. Price, 35 cents in paper; 50 cents in cloth.

Current Literature.

—The September *Century's* frontispiece is an engraving of Thos. Bailey Aldrich, one of the most gifted of America's poets. It is printed in connection with a sketch of the subject and his work by Frank Dempster Sherman, himself a poet of no mean attainments. Two stirring articles in this number are "A Winter Journey Through Siberia," in which Mr. Geo. Kennan makes his reappearance in the magazine, and another of the series of California articles which have been running in *The Century* for some months. *The Century* announces that it will celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by publishing the life of Columbus by Cesetar, the noted Spanish orator, statesman and author. The work will be richly illustrated.

—The September *St. Nicholas* has its usual feast of good things both in print and picture. Not the least of these are some papers on "Teewahn Folklore," by Chas. F. Lummis. We can't begin to call over the full list. When you find a happy youngster you are pretty apt to place a copy of *St. Nicholas*.

—Big things are expected from the "World's Columbian Exposition" at Chicago. The indications are that they will be fully realized. An illustrated journal with this title is published monthly by J. B. Campbell, 218 La Salle street, Chicago. It is a beauty in its mechanical make up, liberally illustrated and splendidly printed. To read it is to keep up with the progress of the great fair. We advise all of our readers to secure a copy, which costs only 25 cents, and is almost like having a private advance view of the great show.

A Note from Professor Kibbe.

Prof. H. W. Kibbe, Boston, requests THE JOURNAL to state that he has closed out his penmanship supplies business and is not prepared to fill further orders in that line. The demand upon his attention in other departments of his business, particularly that of engrossing, makes it impossible for him to keep up the supplies business.

Is Tennyson a Great Poet?

Is he a great poet? Your reply to that will depend on whether you think the nineteenth century is a great century. For there can be no doubt that he represents the century better than any other man. The thoughts, the feelings, the desires, the conflicts, the aspirations of our age are mirrored in his verse. And if you say that this alone prevents him from being great, because greatness must be solitary and independent, I answer, No; for the great poet does not anticipate the conceptions of his age; he only anticipates their expression. He says what is in the heart of the people, and says it so beautifully, so lucidly, so strongly, that he becomes their voice. Now if this age of ours, with its renaissance of art and its catholic admiration of the beautiful in all forms, classical and romantic; with its love of science and its joy in mastering the secrets of nature; with its deep passion of humanity protesting against social wrongs and dreaming of social regeneration; with its introspective spirit searching the springs of character and action; with its profound interest in the problems of the unseen and its reaction from the theology of the head to the religion of the heart—if this age of ours is a great age, then Tennyson is a great poet, for he is the clearest, sweetest, strongest voice of the century.—*Rev. Dr. Van Dyke in August Century.*

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BETHANY COLLEGE,
LINDSBORG, KAN., May 7, 1891.

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THE PENMAN'S LEISURE HOUR.

The Above Cuts Were Engraved by THE JOURNAL *from Copy Executed by C. L. Stubbs, Armstrong's Business College, Portland, Oregon. The First One is Done by the Half-Tone Process. Much Work by this Exceedingly Skillful and Versatile Penman has Recently Found its Way into* THE JOURNAL *on Account of its Merits.*

Human Nature.

Sydney Smith noticed his servants to have a dislike to cheap things, and thought more soap was used in his house and of a more expensive kind than was necessary. He therefore bought six pounds at two prices, but before giving them to the servant he changed the papers, so that the cheap one was in the paper which had contained the dearer kind, and had its price marked thereon.

"Well, Betty," he said, some after, "which soap do you find washes best?"

"Oh, please sir, the dearest, in the blue paper. It makes a lather as well again as the other."

"Well, Betty, you shall always have it then."

"And so," he says, "the unsuspecting Betty saved me some pounds a year and washed the clothes better."—*American Youth.*

"No Flies" on This School!

We have received a college catalogue for the year 1891. It is "rich." We give sample sentences:

"If you don't want *to break your head* getting old rules and false definitions by heart, come to ——— college. If you want *to catch on* to grammar and arithmetic in *double quick*, not having to get a single definition or rule in either branch, come to ——— college. . . . If teachers want to know how and where all the authors of grammar, arithmetics, algebras, etc., are wrong and *make Jacks of themselves*, instead of *swelling along after* the books, let them come to ——— college and learn to *leave off their old granny* methods and gropy ways. I defy one and all grave, *owl-eyed professors and parvenue Ph.D.'s*, to show a single good reason for the old stereotyped method of a thousand years ago. Just to think that young men can get a thorough education *without cracking their brains* over old rules, . . . all this for 17 cents per meal, with teaching, washing, bed, bedding, lights and fuel *thrown in*. . . . 'Get on your bustle and get up and hustle' is inscribed upon the ——— college banner. Why do you attend a palace-car affair whose mossbacked, owl eyed professors who enjoy the *otium cum dignitate* of life for the simple reason that they *get there all the same*, when you might just as well come where success depends upon the 'get up and get' principle. Hair oil, etc., will be purchased for the students when money is deposited for that purpose. Come to ——— College."

This is a *bona fide* college in the United States of America, and not in one of the Western States either. It is not a burlesque catalogue, but one prepared in all seriousness. It presents a list of eleven professors in all the departments.—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

A Quill Pen Collection.

The late General Albert Pike of Washington, was perhaps better versed in the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry than any other person in the world. His translations from the vedas filled seventeen volumes of a thousand pages each, all carefully written in a beautiful hand. General Pike used none but quill pens in this writing, and carefully preserved each one, the number probably reaching 10,000.

The best plan in forwarding letters to advertisers who use new de pitumes is to enclose such reptiles in sealed envelope and in turn enclose this envelope to another addressed to THE JOURNAL. *Catalogues, newspapers, photos, etc., will not be forwarded unless postage for same is sent. When writing for information send stamp.*

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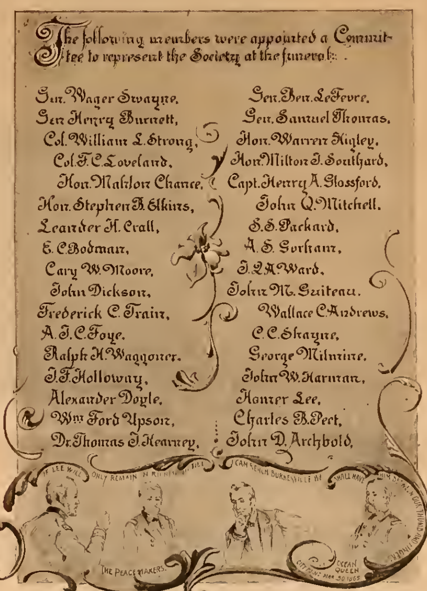
Last Page of the Sherman Memorial Album.—(See Page 131.)



The following members were appointed a Committee to represent the Society at the funeral:

Gen. Wager Swayne,	Gen. Ben. LeFevre,
Gen. Henry Burnett,	Gen. Samuel Thomas,
Col. William L. Strong,	Hon. Warren Higley,
Col. F. C. Loveland,	Hon. Milton I. Southard,
Hon. Mahlon Chance,	Capt. Henry A. Glossford,
Hon. Stephen B. Elkins,	John Q. Mitchell,
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Cary W. Moore,	J. Q. A. Ward,
John Dickson,	John M. Guiteau,
Frederick C. Train,	Wallace C. Andrews,
A. J. C. Foye,	C. C. Shayne,
Ralph H. Waggoner,	George Milmine,
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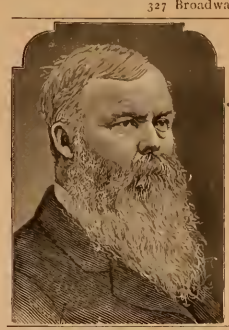

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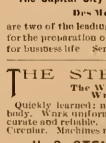

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NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1891.

VOL. XV.—NO. 11

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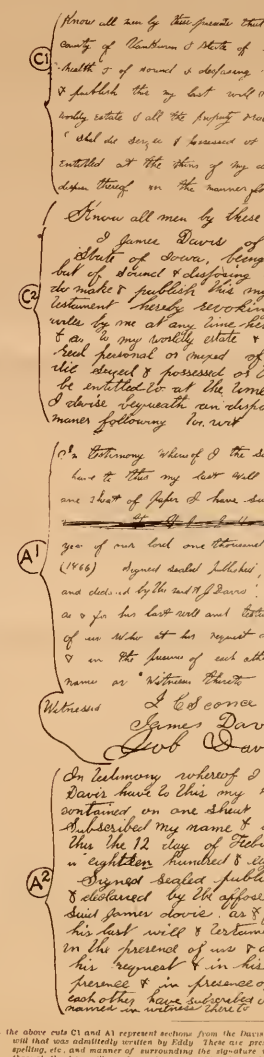


In the above cuts C1 *and* A1 *represent sections from the Davis will and* C2 *and* A2 *sections from another will that was admittedly written by Eddy. There are presented to show similarities of composition, spelling, etc., and manner of surrounding the sig-nature with a scroll. These similarities occur all through the two wills and are just as striking in a third will, also admittedly written by Eddy. In this connection, see what is said on page 158, first column, in paragraph indicated by *. It is proper to say that the above cuts are reduced so much that many of the fine points of the handwriting are lost entirely. The cuts on pages 180 and 189 give the writing on a scale nearer the size of the originals, of which they are exact fac-similes, and should be used in making hand-writing comparisons.*

The Man with the Millions.

Andrew J. Davis was born in Massachusetts in 1819. While yet a young man he followed the star of empire West and was in California during the gold craze of '49. Later on he drifted to other sections, living at different times in Iowa, Indiana and Michigan, and finally settling in Montana, where he became interested in banking and land speculation. He was a shrewd, level-headed man, with a great faculty for making money. He had property interests at many points, but it was at Butte, Mont., that the real foundations of his enormous fortune were laid. He died there in 1890, leaving an estate that is estimated at from $7,000,000 to $13,000,000, the variation being due to the more or less fluctuating value of stocks and mining properties comprising a large portion of it.

Mr. Davis was never married. His next of kin at the time of his death were three brothers, Irwin, Calvin and John A. Davis; four sisters, and the children of three deceased sisters and one deceased brother. For some time after his death it was understood that he had died intestate and that the property would be equally divided among these eleven lines of inheritance. He had told a number of his friends a short time before his death that he had no will. Furthermore, an old friend and business associate, Banker Knight, who had not a cent's interest in the matter, came forward to say that he had written a will for Mr. Davis about 1880; that Mr. Davis had subsequently destroyed the will in his presence, saying that it would be just as well for the law to divide the estate, and had expressly declared to him that he had never made a previous will. This declaration was emphasized in Mr. Knight's memory by the fact that when he had prepared the usual revocation clause in the will he drew for Mr. Davis the latter had objected to it on the ground that it was useless, inasmuch as he had never made any previous will whatever. These facts were also duly attested by a witness of the will of 1880, Dr. Kieth, a physician now residing at Leadville, Col., who is also wholly without interest in the matter. A few weeks after Andrew's death application was made by his brother John to the Probate Court at Butte for letters of administration, which were granted to him. John thus applied for administration on the plea that his brother Andrew left no will. One of the nephews opposed that application on the ground of John's unfitness. When the court at Butte decided in the uncle's favor the nephew appealed to the Supreme Court, consisting of three judges. That court finally decided in John's favor by a vote of two to one, the Chief Justice being the one dissenting. The Chief Justice held that the evidence showed that John contemplated defrauding the other heirs and therefore ought not to be administrator. The argument of that appeal in the Supreme Court elicited a state of facts calculated to make the outcome of the appeal at best doubtful. The opening

argument was made in July, 1890, and the opinion of the court was not rendered until December. It was after that opening argument in July, and during that interval of doubt and uncertainty of the success of John's application to be put in charge of the estate, that he was fortunate enough to discover the alleged will of 1866.

Presto! Behold the Will.

A few months after the death of Mr. Davis it was announced that somewhere in the back woods of Davis County, Ia., some one had "discovered" a document drawn up twenty-five years ago, duly signed by A. J. Davis, bequeathing substantially the whole of his property to his brother John. Although this brother, the administrator, had shortly before made an affidavit that there was no will he suddenly turned up with the paper in his possession, asking that in accordance with its provisions the vast fortune of his brother be turned over to him as its lawful owner. This development was all the more astounding as every one knew that the deceased had not cherished a special regard for his brother John, whose habits and reputation were not such as to endear him to a man of A. J. Davis' sturdy character or to recommend him as a proper person to manage a great fortune. In fact, they had had violent quarrels, and Banker Knight swore that in the will he drew for A. J. Davis in 1886 his brother John was ignored entirely. It had also been well understood that other relatives were much nearer to the millionaire; that he had promised time and again to provide for them handsomely, and on his dying bed had sent for one in particular, Mrs. Ellen Cornue, a favorite niece who had been for years as the apple of his eye.

This was perfectly natural and consistent. The mother of Mrs. Cornue was Mr. Davis' eldest sister. She had raised him and he ever held the fact in grateful remembrance. Since the sister's death her daughter had been avowedly the uncle's favorite. He looked after her education, took her traveling with him and bestowed upon her every mark of affectionate regard. While a legal division of the property such as would have been made in the absence of a will would have given Mrs. Cornue a comfortable fortune, the surprise was rather that he did not bequeath to her the bulk of the estate.

These and other circumstances equally inexplicable to those who were in the best position to be posted with respect of this matter led to the investigation into the history of the alleged will which culminated in a six weeks' court contest at Butte the past summer. To follow this trial in detail is wholly out of the question, but the pith of the case is to be found in the facts below, collated chiefly from the evidence offered at the trial, and comprising a strictly truthful and provable presentation of the case.

The alleged will was claimed to have been executed at the house of James Davis, in Davis County, Iowa, in the year 1866. It provides that, with the exception of a maintenance for T. J. and "Pet" Davis (alleged natural children of A. J. Davis) and their mother, Miss Burgett, "all three of Van Buren County, Iowa," the entire estate of the devisor should pass to his brother John A. The executors appointed to carry out the will were James Davis and his son, Job. The latter is alleged by the proponents to have written the document. These men were in no way related or connected with A. J. Davis. They have both been long in their graves, and the only living witness of the instrument is one J. C. Sconce, who figured prominently in the recent trial. We present herewith a sketch of this "only living witness," from a photograph. If it errs at all it is on the side of investing the subject with more respectability of appearance than the flesh and blood Sconce ever inspired.

"Only-Living-Witness" Sconce.

Sconce's Microscopic Memory—Telescopic, Too.

At the trial Sconce swore with great particularity of detail that he was working in the barn of James Davis in July, 1866, when A. J. Davis dropped in and requested him to come to the house to witness the execution of his will—a request with which he promptly complied. He not only remembered fully and minutely the exact provisions of the will from having heard it read on that occasion, but was able to testify with unexceptionable definiteness as to the relative position at the table and in the room of every one of a dozen or so people who had been called in to see that the document was put through in shipshape style. He swore that he remembered exactly at what corner of the table Job Davis sat; just where his father James appeared during the proceedings; exactly where A. J. Davis came in; to say nothing of laying into this fine domestic tableau the precise relative positions of Mrs. Downey, sister of Job, and sundry neighbors who hovered around the edges as a sort of ornamental background. He was drawn from the witness that he had previously signed a contract by which he was to receive a large sum of money in case the will was sustained by his testimony, with a sure *per diem* and expenses in any event. Other damaging admissions were developed by cross examination and a score of Sconce's neighbors took the stand to swear that he is in fact what his appearance, manner and testimony clearly stamped him to be—a brazen, consummate villain. Among other things held against him in the testimony of his own neighbors were that he was totally unworthy of belief; that he had been charged with stealing hogs, sheep, cattle and most anything he could get his hands on.

Sconce was the mainstay of the will, and next to him was Mrs. Downey, whose recollection as to details connected with the execution of the will was scarcely less wonderful. She, he it stated here, is the mother of the man accused of forging the document, and was first to speak of it after A. J. Davis' death. Her memory was superb. Twenty-five years had not counted for so much as to blot out or even blur the smallest detail. In all, fourteen people swore that at some period prior to the death of A. J. Davis they had seen this will in the Iowa farm house. One of them happened to be unhinging the roof when he saw the will laid out in the sun to dry, together with other documents that had been wet. Another swore that on one occasion his curiosity led him to explore the recesses of a trunk that formed a part of the family belongings. While engaged in this praiseworthy occupation, unknown to the trunk's owners, he fished out this will and read it. Both of these witnesses and others were perfectly certain from casual reading as to the exact provisions of the will, and remembered it well enough to identify the various handwritings which it contained.

Enter Eddy, the Little Joker.

Of the fourteen sustaining witnesses, including "Only-living-witness" Sconce and two other Sconces, twelve were proven to be connected by blood or marriage with the man charged, with what reason will hereafter appear, with having manufactured the document from beginning to end. This man is James R. Eddy, a nephew of Job Davis and son of the Mrs. Downey mentioned above. He is a man about thirty years old, with a reputation for honesty and integrity so bad that the counsel of John A. Davis gave as a reason for not producing him on the witness stand that it was not thought the jury would believe anything he said, although he was in court during the entire trial.

Eddy figures as the "discoverer" of the will. When the news of A. J. Davis' decease reached that part of Iowa and the talk turned on the lonely millions that he left behind him, the story of the proponents is that Mrs. Downey suggested to her son Eddy that there was no A. J. Davis will knocking about the house somewhere, and that the young man, acting upon the suggestion with commendable alacrity, ran down the document. Then he quietly notified its beneficiary and entered into negotiations for its transfer. What the consideration for this transfer was those who are endeavoring to sustain the will dared not say, and they succeeded, under the judge's ruling, in blocking every effort of the contestants to get at the matter, although it would have aided their case greatly with the jury to have established the fact that the proceeding had an honest and business-like basis.

This constitutes another of the many strikingly unique features of the case. Upon any supposition of honesty what had the proponents to lose by putting upon the stand the man who found the will, and who was accused by the other side of having manufactured it, to explain how it came into his possession and the circumstances attending his turning it over to the beneficiary? In point of fact, in opening their case the proponents referred with great show of indignation to the charges that had been laid at Eddy's door, promising definitely to place him on the stand in order that the whole story might be told—a promise that was never fulfilled. Neither did they dare to permit the beneficiary to take the stand in explanation of the circumstances attending his getting possession of the document. No more did they attempt to explain that at a time when John A. Davis swore that he had no idea of the existence of a will he had with admirable forethought contracted to pay a large sum for the transfer to him of any interest in his brother's estate that the natural son, T. J., might be entitled to; although the cloud upon T.J.'s paternity left him no standing in court except by specific bequest.

More astonishing still, John A. Davis, who at the time of the alleged execution of the will and for six years after was a neighbor and intimate with the James Davis household and all the witnesses to the will, swore in an affidavit only a few weeks before the "discovery" of the will that he had never heard of his brother having made a will. Although so many people had sworn to the will that 14 witnesses to it could be produced in court, and although it was knocking about the house for 25 years, open apparently to the inspection of every chance visitor, no one had hinted a word about it to the lucky John, in whose favor it had been drawn.

Thwarting the Fraud by Outside Circumstances.

Many other admitted facts apart from the damning internal evidence of the document itself strengthen the extreme improbability of its genuineness. Here are some of these circumstances:

It was proven that Miss Burgett and her daughter, specifically mentioned in the will as "all three of Van Buren County, Iowa" had not been residents of that county for eight years at the time of the drawing of the will, but lived in Texas; in fact, that the woman was not then a Miss Burgett at all, but had in 1853, thirteen years before, married a man named Smith and removed to Texas. Their daughter in 1858; that all these facts were perfectly well-known to A. J. Davis. It was also shown that T. J. Davis, one of the three minor beneficiaries, was not "of Van Buren County" at all until 1876, ten years after the will was drawn.

It was proved that at the time of the drawing of this remarkable document the old father of A. J. Davis was living and largely dependent upon him, also that he had nine or ten brothers and sisters, including the sister who raised him; yet not a penny of his estate was devised to any of them, except John A.

At the time of the execution of the alleged will it was shown that A. J. Davis was not a resident of the State of Iowa, having previously moved to Montana. The estate at that time, comparatively modest, enough perhaps to live on comfortably. Although his affairs prospered in Montana and his fortune grew until he had piled millions upon millions, the audacious contention was made that he permitted this crude document to stand without change, never speaking to any one of it or bothering himself concerning it. At the time of destroying the Knight will in 1882 both executors of the previous document were dead; yet the upholders of the alleged will had the effrontery to claim that a man of A. J. Davis' thorough business habits allowed the executorless document disposing of millions to continue knocking around the Iowa farm house for twenty-five years without even so much as inquiring after it.

Internal Evidences of Fraud.

A. J. Davis was a man of parts. It is in the highest degree improbable that a person of his caliber would have signed so frightfully a constructed document as is this alleged will, which contains many grossly mis-spelled common words. "Guive," for instance, appears for "give," "wherther" for "whether," "sheut" for "shot," "shal" repeatedly for "shall," "werldy" for "worldly," etc.—not at all the kind of mistakes that might occur from haste or oversight, but constituting a distinct individuality of ignorance. In the same line are the many eccentricities of punctuation in the document, especially with reference to the placing of the period in front of the words "I," "of," etc., in the middle of a sentence, and omitting it from its proper place at the end of the sentence. Exactly these errors of spelling and punctuation are repeated in documents admitted to have been written by Eddy. As he was a youth under eight years of age when the alleged will is claimed to have been made, it is clear that he could not have written it at that time; hence the proof that he wrote it is regarded as it is an important forgery of recent date. I shall go further into this matter in connection with the handwriting part of the will.

More than that, numbers of witnesses who knew Job Davis intimately testified that he had a wide reputation for being a good speller. He was a teacher by vocation and spelling was his forte. He was the pride of the community in the "spelling bees" that constituted one of its chief amusements. The exact reverse was testified to with respect of the alleged forger of this document. And not only that, but, as I have said, his eccentricities of spelling queer as they are, coincide exactly with the orthographical curiosities of the alleged will.

The contention of the contestants was that this will was an imputed fraud created by J. R. Eddy with the connivance of various other interested persons. Apart from the improbability of the existence of such a will under the circumstances, the document itself contains such palpable evidences of fraud that it is doubtful if twelve honest men could be found anywhere in the world who would not instantly pronounce it a forgery upon a proper demonstration of the facts as evolved from this internal evidence. That this was not instantly done is wholly due to the ruling of the presiding judge absolutely excluding everything in the line of professional expert testimony as to handwriting, sealing the mouths of those who could have demonstrated in ten minutes, and beyond the shadow of a doubt, not only that the document was spurious, but that it was made by a certain hand. Not a scrap of handwriting was allowed to be handed to the jury for purpose of comparison, so that the contest was really fought under the greatest disadvantage by the contestants. And with all these points in favor of the contestants not every particle of sustaining evidence allowed and the best part of the contestants' evidence excluded, the change of a single juryman would have given the verdict to those who attacked the genuineness of the document.

I propose to go into the expert phase of the case briefly and let THE JOURNAL readers judge for themselves if there could be any possibility of doubt either as to the spuriousness of the document or its authorship.

The instrument itself is a curiosity. In order to give it the appearance of age it had been carefully steeped in some liquid concoction, perhaps coffee or tobacco. The edges had been scolloped with a knife or scissors and grated down to give the appearance of crumbling from age. To further carry out this idea the paper had been partially carbonized by heat, and was punctured with pin holes in simulation of holes which often appear in the creases of old papers.

It was perfectly clear to the professional eye also that the alleged signature of A. J. Davis had been written on the paper before the body of the document was drawn. The reason of this is obvious. The forger's first consideration was to produce what he regarded as an acceptable signature, and when he got one to his notion, having previously prepared the paper so as to simulate age, it was easy enough to write in a will over it, this order of procedure involving much less labor than to have written the body of the instrument and then perchance have to do the work over again on account of producing an unsatisfactory signature. Job Davis, the alleged author of the body of the document, had been cold in his grave for over twenty years and mighty careful were the conspirators to rake over the neighborhood for every letter of his, every scrap of his

writing extant, and place them where they would not be likely to rise up as accusing witnesses. This is a perfectly reasonable inference from the sudden and mysterious disappearance of many examples of Job's writing that up to the alleged discovery of the will were known to be in the neighborhood, among them the records of the school he had taught.

To convey any accurate impression of this instrument or properly represent it by engraved plates is quite impossible. Besides the peculiar phases mentioned relating to the general appearance of the paper, the writing varies widely in form, size, slant and shade and is in every particular bad. The peculiarities appear to proceed partly from intentional disguise and partly from its author's ignorance and lack of manual skill.

ink used in the disputed document was an analine ink, which had not come into use at the time the will was alleged to have been drawn. At the same time, they stated that this fact could only be determined by a chemical analysis, which had not then been made. The contestants' counsel stated this point frankly, and offered then and there to have it definitely settled by the necessary analysis in open court. This offer was peremptorily declined by the other side. Days afterward the proponents, with conspicuous bluster, signified their readiness for such an analysis, and this resulted in the demonstration that the ink was logwood, although the result of the analysis exactly met the conditions that had been previously specified by experts for the proponents as belonging to modern logwood ink, and not an article

COMPARISONS ILLUSTRATED BY PLATE NO. 1, ON THIS PAGE.

Cut 1, this page, represents two lines copied from the body of the will. Cut 2 represents duplicate composition from *a* will proved and admitted to be written by J. R Eddy. While in some respects the general appearance of the writing is quite unlike that from the will, it being much lighter and smaller than is the custom of Eddy, yet it will be found to be coincident in many respects as regards the writing and particularly in the peculiar coincident phraseology and spelling. Observe the word "sheet" spelled "sheat" in both instances, also the *p*'s in the word "paper." Throughout the will, with two or three exceptions the "p" is made without any finishing part. This is also the

PLATE No. 1.

From Davis Will.

(1) This my last Will & Testament Contained on one sheat of Japer I have Subscribed my name

Writing by James R. Eddy

(2) This my last will & testamed contained on one sheat of japer I have Subscribed my name

Sigs. of Witnesses to Will.

(3) I. C Seonce

(4) Jemis Davis

(5) Job. Davis

Sig. to Will.

(6) Genuine Sigs 1866.

(7) Genuine Sigs. of James Davis

From Body of Will

Written by Eddy

(8) Genuine Sig of Job Davis

(9) Genuine Sig. of Seonce in 1869.

(10)

(11)

A comparison of the document with two other wills admittedly written by Eddy reveals a startling similarity of bad spelling, phrasing and general form. Many sentences and phrases occurring in the different wills are identical, and a particularly striking feature is that each of the wills begins, "Know all men by these presents," which is very unusual for a will, but the regular formula employed in drawing warrant deeds. All these wills, likewise, end alike, and in each the signature of the testator is surrounded by a peculiar and similar frame work of pen strokes*. Eddy, be it remembered, dabbled considerably in drawing legal documents of this character for his neighbors.

On behalf of the contestants several witnesses testified that in their belief the

*Those coincidences are shown in cuts on the first page of this issue, which see.

that must have been made more than twenty-five years, assuming the will to be genuine. In view of these circumstances one might be inclined to ask if in the interval between the refusal of the proponents to have a chemical analysis made and their request for such a proceeding, a private chemical test of the contents of Mr. Eddy's ink bottle had been made, or perchance had the proponents privately tested the ink upon the communication from Eddy to J. A. Davis announcing the astonishing discovery of the will among the ancient archives of his ancestors?

Some Handwriting Coincidences.

In the accompanying plates are shown portions of the will in juxtaposition with Eddy's unquestioned writing, to aid the reader in following a brief exposition of some of the most striking coincident characteristics as between the two writings.

habit of Eddy, as is indicated in the word "paper," in cut No. 2, also in No. 22. I leave the further comparison to the reader.

In cut 6 is presented the signature of the testator as it appears upon the will and two genuine signatures. It will be observed that in the signature to the will the lines are all very heavy, stiff and formal, and more or less ragged in their outline. The dot to the *i* is peculiarly heavy and slants to the right or perpendicular, while in both of the genuine signatures it slants to the left. All of the genuine signatures of A. J. Davis that I have seen were made continuously from beginning to end in a free, flowing hand. In the disputed signature, with the aid of a glass, it is apparent that several rests were taken during its making and that several of the lines were retouched after having been made. The flourish under the signature is

a stiff, formal line, deficient in quality and form as compared with the flourish frequently made under genuine signatures. At the bottom of the oval part of the *D* in the will signature is a conspicuous dot. An examination of the signature under a glass shows that the *D* was first ended at the right side of the oval. The writer then unconsciously began the initial line of the *a* with a dot inside of the *D*, after a manner of habit as represented in the *v* in "will" in No. 2; also in the *i*'s in Nos. 11 and 26 in plate No. 2, on next page. This peculiarity is frequent in the initials of the *i*'s, *n*'s and *v*'s in the body of the will and in Eddy's writing. Cuts 3, 4 and 5 represent the signatures of witnesses as they appeared upon the will.

I have seen several signatures written by Scouce, some as far back as 1869 and others very recent. The signatures of a recent date compare very closely with the signature of Scouce as it appears upon the will, while those that were written in '69, shortly after the time the will is purported to have been made, vary materially from the signature in question. We give examples of the latter class of signature in cut 9. We have not in our possession any of the more recent signatures, but the marked difference between the older signatures and that to the will is a strong indication that his will signature is a very late production.

Cut 7 represents four admittedly genuine signatures of James Davis. The reader should compare this carefully with No. 4 and the name "James Davis" as it appears in the body of the will in cut 10; also with "James Davis" as written by Eddy, in cut 11.

Cut 8 represents the only genuine signature of Job Davis that the contestants of the will were able to find. Compare this with No. 5, as against "Job Davis" in No. 10 in the body of the will and the *J*'s and combinations that follow at the end of cut 11. It will be seen that the signature of Job Davis as it appears upon the will has no relationship whatever to the genuine signature of Job Davis, while in movement and form of letters it is very close to the corresponding words in the body of the will and also in Eddy's writing as represented in cut 11.

COMPARISONS FROM PLATE NO. 2, ON NEXT PAGE.

References in the paragraph following are to the cuts in Plate No. 2, next page.

To represent both the peculiar spelling of words in the will and corresponding errors in Eddy's writing, I have placed in juxtaposition in cuts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 words taken from the Davis will and those taken from another will admittedly written by James R. Eddy. Readers will then be able to compare not only the peculiar spelling, but also the characteristics of writing. Cut 6 represents words taken from the body of the will, and cut 21 words admitted to be in Eddy's writing. It will be seen that the forms of the letters are not only coincident, but also their abbreviations, the word sometimes being written "my" and sometimes part of the *m* omitted, making it "ny"; also the peculiar left swing of the loop of the *y*, which is heavily shaded.

Cuts 7 and 22 are given to show the peculiarity of constructing *p*'s, also to demonstrate a coincident habit of omitting a portion of the *p*. Cuts 8 and 23 are presented to show not only coincident forms of letters, but specifically the termination of the final *l* throughout the body of the will; the terminal lines of *l*'s, *d*'s, *n*'s, *m*'s and *r*'s, also many of the *s*'s, end abruptly at the base line. Examples of the *l*'s and *d*'s are in cuts 8 and 9 from the will and 23 and 24 from another will admittedly written by Eddy. This is further illustrated, as well as the combination of the entire word, in "all," Nos. 10 and 25.

The peculiar manner of beginning and ending, as well as dotting, the *i*'s of the word "in" is shown in cuts 11 and 26; the peculiar form of the capital *E* in 12 and 27; the method of inserting figures in the body of the will, also in Eddy's admitted writing, in Nos. 13 and 26. Here will be observed the peculiar coincident forms of figures, as well as the proportioning of the figure 1 with reference to the other figures, it being conspicuously large.

In the will the character *&* appears sixteen times, examples of which are shown in No. 13. There are but four "ands" in the entire instrument. In another will admittedly written by Eddy the character *&* appears sixteen times with no "and," in the instrument. Here is a peculiar coincidence—first, in the persistent use of the *&*; secondly, it will be observed that there is a wide variation in the forms and that those variations comprehend about the

same peculiarities as between the will and Eddy's writing. Cuts 14 and 19 represents the form of a capital *T*, as it appears in the will and in Eddy's writing. In Nos. 15 and 30 are given the peculiar forms of the word "of." It will be observed that in some instances there is apparently a break in the down line with a heavy shade on the left of the lower loop of the *f*, which gives it an odd appearance. These peculiar forms are coincident in many cases as between the will and Eddy's writing, as is also the peculiar terminal line at the center of the *f* and its general proportioning. Many other striking coincidences are to be noted in the comparison of the writing of the will with Eddy's admitted writing. As to the value of coincidences of such comparison in determining whether or not the same person who wrote the various exhibits which we have placed under the heading of "Eddy's Writing," also wrote the Davis will, the reader may judge.

The legal battle over the will was fiercely contested on both sides. Among the eminent attorneys appearing for the contestants were Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll and Mr. Nathaniel Myers of New York, Mr. J. B. Clayberg and Judge Warren Toole of Montana and Mr. D. H. Payne of Iowa.

The specialists in handwriting, ink, etc., who were employed in the case included W. E. Hagan, David N. Carvalho, H. L. Tolman, A. H. Hodges, M. D. Elwell and the Editor of THE JOURNAL. After deliberating on the case for five days the jury was discharged as being unable to agree. The change of a single juryman would have given the verdict to the contestants and legally stamped the will a fraud. The case is set for trial again next April.

Some General Reflections.

I do not believe that the history of jurisprudence can furnish a case that better illustrates the value and the morality of expert handwriting testimony than the Davis will contest, outlined above. Here is a case involving enormous interests, with dozens of witnesses swearing to this, that and the other, contradicting one another at every turn—a case that any intelligent handwriting expert could have settled in an hour. This the proponents were perfectly aware of. They dared not let a scrap of writing go to the jury for purpose of comparison—not A. J. Davis', or James Davis', or Job Davis' or Eddy's. If the document were an honest one, what had they to lose by such a proceeding? If their only hope of success lay in suppressing evidence and shutting out the light, what is the reasonable inference? They, of course, had looked carefully into the matter and had made their private comparisons. They fully realized that the introduction of writing by which the jury, in the light of scientific analysis, could make comparison and draw its own conclusions meant the utter collapse of the conspiracy, and there was left to them only the knave's resource of heaping vulgar abuse upon the experts whose lips unsealed would have meant ruin to them.

Before the trial of the case the contestants made an effort to get a change of venue. One ground urged was a general unfriendly feeling toward them in Butte, because it was feared that a decision in their favor might jeopard various local interests in which the estate was bound up. Some of the contestants lived in a part of the country remote from Butte, and it was feared they might remove the capital, while the beneficiary under the alleged will was a resident of that city and his coming into possession of the estate would probably insure the keeping of it in the community. His habits, too, were known to be of a character calculated to inspire many of his fellows with a hope of deriving some collateral benefit from his possession of the great estate. But a far more extraordinary reason for asking for the change of venue was the bold declaration of the contestants' belief that the judge was prejudiced against them. I mention this as a matter of record, with no thought of impugning the judge's integrity, but to show that the contestants apprehended in advance that the views of the judge on matters having an important bearing on their case were not in accordance with what they considered their rights. The motion was denied and the judge's subsequent rulings tell their own story. He did not make the Montana law relating to the admissibility of expert testimony and is, therefore, not responsible for it, but there can be no question that if his construction of it is correct, the State of Montana is a very paradise for forgers. The final exclusion of expert handwriting testimony, unless the expert had actually seen the person write, was based upon the judge's ruling that "handwriting is neither a science, an art nor a trade." That opinion also speaks for itself.

The effect of that ruling was just this: Men who for years had made a special business of the study of disputed handwriting and who had investigated with most pains-taking care the particular writing in dispute were not allowed to open their mouths on the subject, nor was the jury permitted to contrast any of the disputed writing with admittedly genuine writing and draw their own conclusions. On the other hand, any person who had ever seen one of the parties in question pen a line of writing was duly qualified to walk upon the stand, kiss the Bible, and gravely testify that he thought such and such writing to be genuine because it coincided with his general recollection of the genuine article—as if any forger would not attempt to make his product resemble the genuine! As a matter of fact, this highly edifying farce of "expert" testimony from casual observation and memory was protracted through the trial to a wearying extent. Dozens of witnesses testified to general handwriting resemblances on both sides of the case. In some instances the man whose writing was in dispute had been dead over twenty years, yet the witness felt justified in expressing an expert opinion from general recollection without even refreshing his memory by recent examination of that handwriting.

Is it not a monstrous supposition that the genuineness of an instrument bringing six different handwritings into dispute can be best tested by a court and jury without having before it a single pen stroke known to have been produced by those whose writing is in question? To my mind the acme of absurdity is reached when the evidence admissible by such a comparison as may be made by handwriting specialists is discarded, and any one who may have seen a man write his name once years ago is permitted to testify as to the genuineness of other writing by the same hand. Desperate lawyers may shriek about "hired perjurers," "villainous experts" and the like, but what is their opportunity for influencing a case by false testimony compared with the qualifying of any person as a witness upon his simple statement that he had seen the man write, although he may be and usually is unable to give a single reason for his belief that the writing in question is genuine or not?

As to the pay of expert witnesses, does the lawyer who made this the occasion of gratuitous abuse in the Davis will case give his valuable services from pure charity and an innate love of justice, or is it on the stipulation that he shall share liberally in the booty in case he can stifle justice, maintain a monstrous fraud and divert millions of dollars from their legitimate owners to the pockets of conspirators?

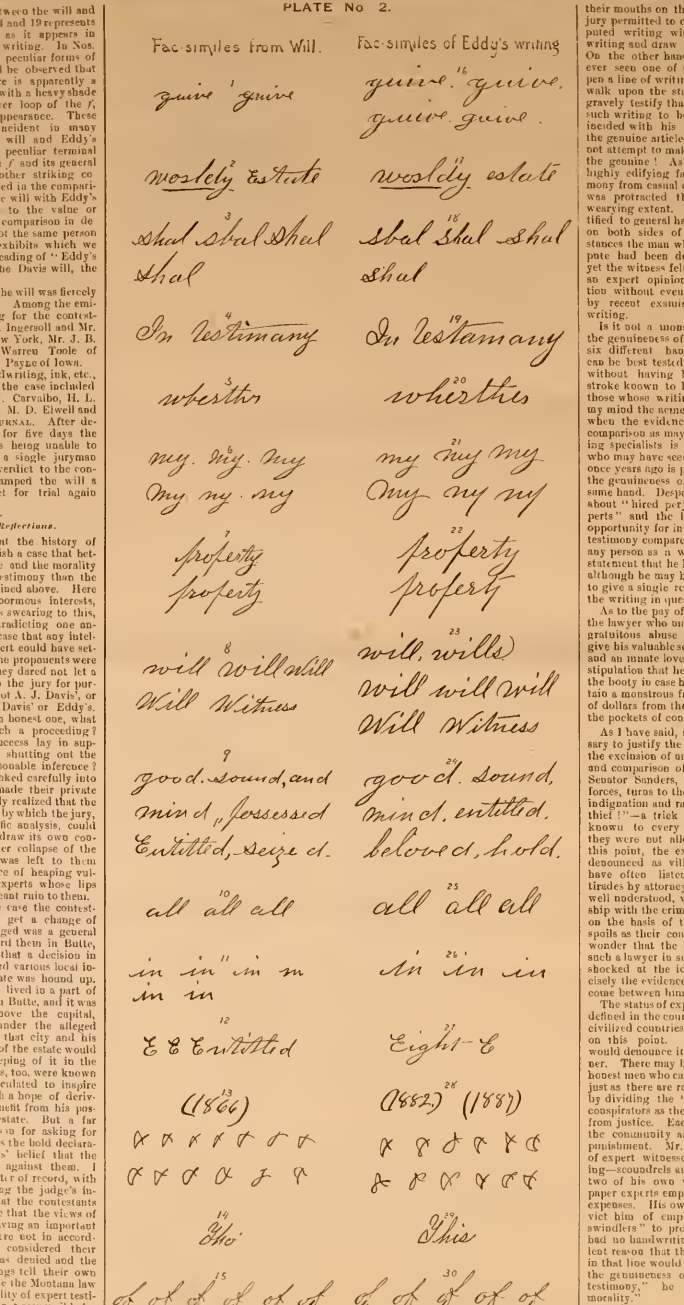
As I have said, some pretext was necessary to justify the proponents' demand for the exclusion of any scientific examination and comparison of the handwriting. So Senator Sanders, the leader of their legal forces, turns to the experts with righteous indignation and raises a lusty cry of "Stop thief!"—a trick which is perfectly well known to every pettifogger. Although they were not allowed to say a word on this point, the experts were sweepingly denounced as villains and perjurors. I have often listened to such wretched tirades by attorneys, who, it was perfectly well understood, were actually in partnership with the crime they were defending, on the basis of the lion's share of the spoils as their contingent reward. Small wonder that the delicate sensibilities of such a lawyer in such a situation should be shocked at the idea of introducing precisely the evidence that could not fail to come between him and his prey.

The status of expert testimony is too well defined in the courts of this and all other civilized countries to call for any argument on this point. No reputable attorney would denounce it in this unqualified manner. There may be incompetent and dishonest men who call themselves "experts," just as there are rascally lawyers who live by dividing the "swag" of thieves and conspirators as the price of shielding them from justice. Each type is a menace to the community and merits the severest punishment. Mr. Sanders' denunciation of expert witnesses was broad and sweeping—scoundrels and perjurers all—though two of his own witnesses were ink and paper experts employed at $50 a day and expenses. His own words, therefore, convict him of employing "perjurers and swindlers" to promote his interests. He had no handwriting experts, for the excellent reason that the most brazen imposter in that line would not have dared to attest the genuineness of the will. "Expert testimony," he thundered, "violates morality."

Well, if we are to take as a standard the peculiar Sanders stripe of morality—the morality that stuffs its pockets by shutting off the light from a great criminal conspiracy—we are not at all disposed to question the statement. Our readers have the facts and they may draw their own conclusions.

D. T. AMES.

PLATE No 2.



Teaching Children to Write.

A Graded Course of Study in Penmanship for Public Schools.

BY J. C. WITTER, SUPERVISOR OF PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

INTRODUCTION.

UR professional journals have done a noble work in advancing the cause of popular education in one of the most important of the "three R's," inspiring the professional penman, encouraging and helping the special teachers and supervisors; but there is one more step, and a most vital one, which I am glad to see has recently been taken by the greatest medium of its kind in the world, the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, which has done more than can ever be estimated to elevate our profession and win such public recognition of our work as was not dreamed of a few years since.

This New Feature

is more attention to the interest of public schools, and especially such work as will render practical assistance to the graded school teacher, and that is what I shall endeavor to do in the series of articles I have been invited to prepare for this department.

My experience in public school work has convinced me that there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of teachers who are striving to do something more in helping their pupils to acquire a good practical command of the pen than merely placing a copybook before them and telling them to *draw* the forms of the letters (not that I condemn copybooks when properly used, as will be explained later.) But they find it

Up-hill Work,

for the reason that they have no practical guide to independent work, no means of knowing what should be given at different stages of the child's progress, no reliable source of information to which they can go when confronted by the scores of difficulties which so persistently present themselves. In short, they are "all at sea," and too often become discouraged and give up the effort.

If by giving the result of my experience I can assist some of those teachers, I shall be gratified.

I shall endeavor to give as complete a course of study as the space at my disposal will admit, beginning with the first grade or year, and continuing through each grade to the

High School,

at the same time giving practical, systematic instruction as to the management of the work at each stage of advancement.

Teachers can give this directly to their classes, and if they will preserve in a scrapbook the articles from month to month, they will have at the close a handbook containing a definite course of study with full directions for its application.

I Cordially Invite

teachers who have some particular difficulty not covered in the regular articles to write me, and I will to the best of my ability answer questions either personally or through THE JOURNAL. I will also ask other teachers of penmanship to help answer questions.

I wish to give that which the experience of the best teachers has proven to be practicable and successful rather than elaborate

"Fine-Spun Theories,"

and I invite a free and frank discussion. While the principal object of this department is to assist the regular public school teachers, there are hundreds of young men and women in business colleges and schools of every class where penmanship is taught who should be greatly benefited by a careful study of these articles and discussions. Although you may not now contemplate such work, the number of teachers of penmanship in public schools is increasing very rapidly, and some day you may be called to this field.

If you are, I hope, for the sake of the young minds and bodies intrusted to your care and guidance, that you will not be as ignorant of this line of work as I was when called to take charge of a graded school, and attempted to use the same methods in teaching little children that I had found successful in business college work. I soon became aware of

My Egregious Mistake

and sought information, but *in vain*. I subscribed for every penmanship periodical published and purchased every work on the subject I could hear of, all to no purpose as far as *my* difficulties were concerned.

The young teachers of to-day are more fortunate, and I hope the interest in the subject of public school work will continue to grow until the disgracefully poor writing now so prevalent becomes a thing of the past.

In order to accomplish this, we must begin with the child the day he first enters the school room, and on the shoulders of the regular teachers rests the burden of responsibility. Even when there are special teachers or supervisors, they are almost powerless without the intelligent co-operation of the regular teachers; in fact, the first duty of a supervisor is to train the teachers who have charge of the daily work of the pupils. Not until the great body of public school teachers of this country are brought to realize the importance of this part of their work will it be possible to raise the standard of American penmanship to the high place it should occupy among the nations of the world. With these introductory remarks we leave the reader until next month, when the course of instruction proper will begin.

Penmanship in Public Schools.

Professional Exchange.

Theories and Practice of Various Teachers on Various Points.

With this issue of THE JOURNAL we begin the publication of a series of papers on the teaching of penmanship in public schools by a specialist in this line—Mr. J. C. Witter of Bridgeport, Conn. We know Mr. Witter as an earnest and successful teacher. We have thoroughly discussed with him the subject to be presented, and have every reason to believe that the course of instruction he will map out will be of great value to those engaged in similar work. It is not supposed that the course he will outline will coincide in every particular with the methods of other public school writing teachers. If it did there would be no necessity for presenting it. The object is to make plain methods by which one teacher has achieved excellent results, with the hope and expectation that if other teachers have better methods, or methods they think are better, they will describe them, and state their reasons for the faith that is in them, for the benefit of the profession at large. Comment and criticism on the various points of the course as they shall be developed are earnestly desired both by the Editor of THE JOURNAL and by Mr. Witter, who is not so set in his ways that he will not gladly modify them if some one will show how they may be improved.

And that point illustrates the object of this department precisely. We have no hope of benefiting the hide-bound teacher—the one who knows it all, is perfectly satisfied with his own methods, and impatient and distrustful of anything that jars with his way of doing things. We have very lively expectations, however, of assisting those teachers who are searching for the best way of doing things, and are not afraid or ashamed to adopt new ideas that will help them to get better results from their teaching. All such teachers are earnestly invited to contribute to this department and to comment upon the contributions of others.

In order to give Mr. Witter the best chance for making himself useful to his fellow teachers, we have invited him (and he has agreed) to take charge of this department for a term of months beginning with the next issue. In promoting the objects of this department, he will have the fullest co-operation of THE JOURNAL'S staff of writers and illustrators.

Developing the Writing Habit in Children

We present herewith some suggestions on this important topic, from a paper on Teaching Penmanship in Public Schools, read by Prof. C. R. Wells, of Syracuse, N. Y., before the Business Educators at Chautauqua during the last meeting:

In its broadest sense, penmanship instruction in our public schools is the teaching of one of the common necessary branches of a plain English education, and which from its nature and use cannot be regarded as either an artistic or a scientific accomplishment in this connection. Entering so largely into the functions of every-day school experience, it must be considered as one of several useful habits which every child is expected to acquire.

Experience proves that the ultimate character of this habit will be determined, not so much by the instruction given in the writing class, as by the nature of the application which this instruction may find in the daily routine of lesson getting and lesson recording. If the pupil had no writing to do except that given in the writing class, the influence of this drill might become more lasting; but under existing conditions, whereby he is compelled to devote two or more hours daily to rapid, and as a rule carelessly written exercises, the writing lesson as usually given fails to make any permanent impression on the pupil's regular habit of writing. The important question therefore is: 'How can we best prepare a pupil in the writing class, so that he may *learn to write* while engaged in the regular lesson work?'

The importance of teaching movement as it is popularly understood requires no argument, it is conceded by all, but as to the kind of movement which should be taught opinions differ.

We teach arm movement exclusively, and by that I mean the use of the entire arm, modified by resting lightly on the forearm muscles, and without any action of the finger or wrist joints.

Twelve years of close observation while teaching pupils of from five to fifteen to write with this movement has convinced me that it is not necessary for them to use the muscles of the forearm at any time except as a vibratory rest; and that the use of the finger and wrist joints in writing, unless it is involuntary, instead of being helpful, may and usually does operate as a cause for limiting free action and directly prevents the formation of a correct writing habit.

The finger movement produced by the forearm muscles and limited to the single action used in making a straight line scarcely needs considering. This action can be made by the upper arm and shoulder muscles, not only with equal readiness and precision, but with ten times the force and endurance. The wrist movement has but little more of positive value and still less of necessity to commend its use. The true writing movement is the combined action of the upper arm and shoulder muscles. They are never used singly, but always in combination, although they may be separately drilled to advantage.

We find little difficulty in teaching young children to write exclusively with the arm. The fact is that the average child will have learned to use his arms readily, often expertly, long before the muscles which move the fingers are under control. This larger natural use of the stronger members gives to the muscles of the upper arm and shoulder a greater freedom of movement as well as a more definite action than to those of the forearm. I have found in many instances that at seven years of age the pupil will have gained so much control of these muscles that the natural arm movement needs little more than to be properly directed in order to develop a writing movement with which he can readily make the required forms.

The process of training the arm in the various movements to be used should be considered as distinct from the writing itself. The indicated movement drills are simply a highly specialized form of gymnastics, having no necessary connection with the writing which is to follow, except as they furnish the vehicle for producing it.

The needed muscular action requires a range of effective exercises which the act of writing does not furnish. Nor can the most useful of the exercises be given with the pen at all. Absolute muscular force must be the basis of the controlled movement. A condition of strong and positive vitality is indispensable; stout nerves and supple muscles will greatly facilitate successful practice.

The definite motive for each drill is easily found. Observation teaches that the person who writes much unconsciously falls into the habit of always using the same movement in forming a particular character, and among business penmen who write rapidly and with the arm, it will be found that in so far as similarity of construction is maintained, all will use substantially the same arm action in producing a given letter. But we find that in reality there are but two fundamental movements: The direct vibratory action of the forearm on a line with itself, impelled by the shoulder muscles alone, and the pivotal action of the forearm moved back and forth by the muscles of the upper arm. These combined as above indicated will, with slight modifications, produce the very few type movements or strokes necessary to form all letters.

By thus knowing even approximately the nature and use of all the movements commonly employed it is possible to determine not only their sequence and relative value and which are to become the controlling ones, but, in addition, to suggest a definite system of drills which shall discipline the muscles of the arm by training them for the performance of specific actions in writing in advance of their application.

These definite movement exercises are begun the first term the child is in school and continued as a required daily drill, without the pen, with a dry pen, and with pen and ink, for at least five years, or until this habit of arm action for all writing purposes becomes so far confirmed as to be used unconsciously.

The application of movement to the construction of letters is not attempted until the first term of second year. Up to this time the room teacher has been teaching the pupils to make and use script letters, not as a penmanship exercise especially, but as a necessary part of the language lessons. During this first year, however, they will have been carefully drilled in movement as above indicated, and also trained in position and penholding, but in both cases quite independently of their script writing.

[A continuation of this interesting paper will appear in the next JOURNAL.—Ed.]

Initials and End Pieces.

BY C. P. ZANER.

No. 1.

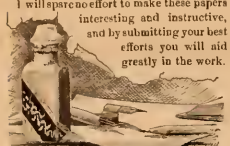
THE EDITOR suggested a series of papers on Initials and End pieces. I have assumed the responsibility, by the aid of his suggestions, of presenting them, realizing full well that it is not an easy task nor one without considerable importance.

Our plans are these: To give each month a short article on the subject, accompanied by suitable drawings, the text being in the line of instructions to young pen workers.

In addition, we will present a skeleton sketch of drawings two months in advance and request all young aspirants to submit detail drawings built upon the skeleton, for criticisms and commendatory notice The best of those submitted will be reproduced in THE JOURNAL in connection with my own finished design.

In selecting materials for the work choose India Ink (either stick or fluid), smooth white paper or cardboard, fine pens, straight and oblique holders and a blue pencil for sketching; blue, because it will not photo-engrave, thereby obviating the necessity of erasing. Brown lines in either ink or pencil will not engrave well, so see that your work is dead black and the lines strong and clear.

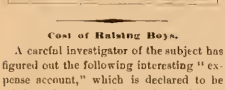
I will spare no effort to make these papers interesting and instructive, and by submitting your best efforts you will aid greatly in the work.



Instructions for January.

Submit drawing of O for an initial suitable to accompany an article on "Originality." Represent a trough from a spring of water as extending through the O toward the one viewing it, with the water flowing freely from it and falling into a stream underneath, which flows but a few feet to the front and left and disappears over a precipice. Rocks, etc., on each side. Drawing to be 2 inches from left to right and 7 inches from top to bottom.

Submit drawing 3 x 11 inches based upon the following sketch, shaded and shadowed with whirling background. All drawings should be in my hands by Dec. 10.



Cost of Raising Boys.

A careful investigator of the subject has figured out the following interesting "expense account," which is declared to be "below the actual figures, if anything." "The cost of raising an ordinary boy for the first twenty years of his life is here given: Per year for the first five years, all expenses, $100, or $500 in all; $150 per year for the next five years; $200 per year for the third five; $300 per year for the next three years, and $500 for the next two, or a total of $4150 outlay by the time the boy is of age and able to hustle for himself." We hope the *Star* subscribers will remember that the editor has taken a contract to raise two boys, and by promptly renewing their subscriptions they will greatly help us out in raising the fund of $8,300 that has got to be expended in behalf of those boys before our responsibilities cease. A hint to the wise is sufficient.—*La Belle Star.*

HINTS TO HOME STUDENTS.

"The Journal's" Private Writing Club.

A Course of Instruction in Penmanship Specially Designed for Private Learners.

[TEXT AND ILLUSTRATIONS BY W. H. PATRICK, BALTIMORE.]

No. 1.—One-Space Letter Exercises.

THE PUPIL in penmanship who is anxious to succeed must give strict attention to position, movement, legibility and *systematic practice*. Too little importance is attached to the latter by the average student. Many pupils fail to become good writers from no other cause than trying to do too many things at one time. Determine to work on a single letter, movement exercise or word at a time, and continue exercising until satisfied that you have made improvement.

In our teaching we always advise the front position at the table, and, as far as possible, the forearm or "muscular" movement. Much has been said in reference to these matters in former issues of THE JOURNAL, and it is not necessary to repeat it here.

We present for your practice this month what are termed the short or one-space letters, singly and in exercises, arranged in the order of simplicity. Begin with the small i, singly, and fill one page of foolscap paper; two pages if time will permit. Look closely to the form and size of your letters, and use a rapid forearm movement. Then take the exercise following this, and do not stop until you see improvement. Continue in this manner until you have finished the entire lesson.

Mr. Gladstone is the owner of the largest lead pencil in the world. It is the gift of a pencil maker of Keswick, and is thirty-nine inches in length. Its distinguished owner uses it for a walking stick.

Short Chats With Learners.

BY THE EDITOR.

According to last month's announcement, I present in this issue and on this page the first installment of a course of instruction to private learners, by Mr. W. H. Patrick of Baltimore. Mr. Patrick starts well, losing little time on the preliminaries of position, etc., which have been repeated over and over again in these columns. The supposition is that those who will be interested in this course already know how to sit at the desk and how to hold the pen. Of course these things are of great importance, and if any of the learners should not be fully informed on this point, I shall be glad to assist him if he will make the fact known. It is proposed to make the course of instruction, which begins in this number, as much of a help to the student as any course can be which is not personally given. All JOURNAL subscribers have the privilege of asking questions, sending their exercises for examination, etc.—in a word, all the privileges of lessons by mail. Good work so submitted will be noted in these columns, and it may be that selections from exercises submitted by students will be engraved from time to time. Can you imagine a more favorable opportunity for learning to write under the direction of a very skillful penman and able teacher?

* * *

In the September issue of THE JOURNAL I called for a business letter covering certain given points. The replies have not been so numerous as I could have wished, but they include three of superior quality. The best as to penmanship is from E. M. Cruse, Chicago, who sends a very trim business letter, but it contains no reference to an important particular—that relating to the downward tendency of the market. Fred. W. Fetts, Richmond, Ind., sends a well written letter, but it is unfortunately marred by some defects of spelling and grammar—almost the least excusable thing in a business communication. The best letter received, taking all points into consideration, is from Henry S. Gourlay of Buffalo, N. Y. The ink in which it is written is not adapted to reproduction. Here is the letter:

22 E. Balcom St.,

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1891.

Empire Flour Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Please ship me at once per N. Y. C. freight Four hundred and fifty (450) barrels Eagle brand Flour and charge to my account. Since receiving your last quotation I notice that there has been a fall in the price of this brand, and I trust you will give me the benefit of same and invoice it at the current rate.

I inclose Check for Two Thousand Fifty and 75/100 Dollars ($2050.75) which balances my back account to date, and for which please give me credit.

Kindly own receipt and oblige,

Yours very truly,

HENRY S. GOURLAY.

This is, in the main, a good business letter, but it is not without faults. What are those faults as you see them? I should like to hear from JOURNAL readers—students, not teachers. Of course, it would not be fair to get any advice or assistance in the matter.

More letters go to the Dead Letter Office from Saratoga during September than from *any* other post office in the United States. For nine months of the year the postal business there is that of an ordinary town, but during three summer months the business is that of a city of more than 100,000 population, and when visitors leave the hotels they neglect to leave the addresses to which letters may be forwarded.

Exercises with Mr. Patrick's Lesson.

The above plate was reproduced by the half-tone process direct from a large piece of engraving excuted on gray board with pen, ink and brush in the office of THE JOURNAL. The size of the original is 29 x 40 inches. The cost of engraving a fine plate like the above is well toward $60. This is the largest half-tone plate we have ever published.

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.
22 BROADWAY (near Fulton St.), New York

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New York, November, 1891.

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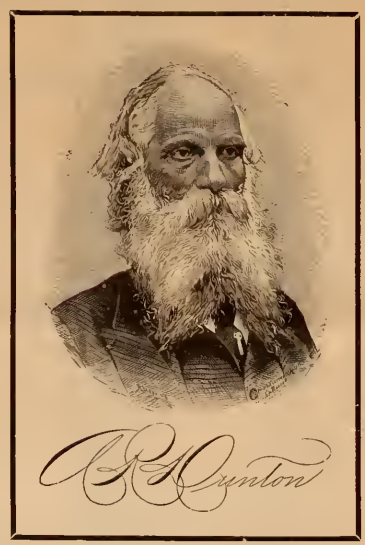
EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Widening the Penmanship Teacher's Horizon.

IN THE opening paper of his series relating to the teaching of writing in the public schools, on another page of this issue, Mr. J. C. Witter has a good word of advice for teachers of penmanship in business colleges and special writing schools. The advice is to the effect that such teachers should qualify themselves for public school work, which would give them a wider horizon, greatly increasing their opportunities of satisfactory employment. The conditions of teaching writing in business colleges and kindred institutions differ so widely from the public school routine that a highly successful teacher in either class might be a total failure in the other. At all events, he would find that methods eminently adapted to one would be wholly inadequate for the other. Penmanship teachers who expect to get the greatest amount of satisfaction from their calling should thoroughly inform themselves as to these differences and qualify themselves to teach in any kind of an institution. A public school writing superintendent in an Eastern city recently informed us that he had had two offers in about a year to take a similar position in other cities at a salary of $1500 for ten months' work. These positions were filled with great difficulty, for while it was an easy matter to pick up good teachers with a business college experience it was by no means so simple a task to find teachers as well qualified for public school work. We have known of a number of other instances of this kind. Would it not be well for such of our commercial schools as make a specialty of training teachers to take this fact into consideration and add to their course accordingly?

The Davis Will Conspiracy—an Astounding Story of Forgery and Fraud.

THE STORY of the great Davis will conspiracy, which we tell in this issue, is sufficiently remarkable to justify giving it so much space, apart from its technical features, which are especially appropriate to a periodical of this character. We believe it will be read with liveliest interest, not only by penmen but by THE JOURNAL'S "lay readers" as well. Not even this great country, which is given to breaking world's records in making fortunes and almost everything else, can afford many spectacles of a princely fortune of possibly $13,000,000 dangling by a few pen strokes that normally would be written in ten seconds.



The Journal's Friends—Clubtide is Nigh.

WE HAVE received some very handsome clubs for THE JOURNAL, since the new school year began. The announcements are crowded out of this issue, but due credit will be given later, except in such instances where the club-sender requests that no announcement be made. We thank our friends very heartily for their good offices in THE JOURNAL'S behalf. It is to them—the active club-workers—that the greatest credit is due for whatever of good is to be found in THE JOURNAL. For fifteen years it has been the Editor's aim to make a paper that would be fairly representative of the profession. Mistakes may have occurred—we make no pretension to infallibility; things may have appeared in the THE JOURNAL which, in the honest opinion of some, had better been omitted; things omitted which had better appeared; but the fact remains that THE JOURNAL has on all occasions done its best to promote the cause it represents, and with a degree of success that has been highly gratifying to its conductor, who has never spared labor or money to make a first class paper, though the pecuniary returns have never been adequate—the profits going into improvements. THE JOURNAL'S claim for patronage rests strictly and solely on its merits—its worth to teachers and pupils in stimulating them and arousing and sustaining enthusiasm. There is no commercial or penmanship school in this country, where a progressive teacher or a bright advanced pupil cannot take a good club for THE JOURNAL, with little trouble and no expense. Liberal concessions are made for clubs, both with and without premiums, and free specimens will be sent to aid in taking subscriptions. We have laid our plans for a new record in penmanship journalism the coming year, and if our friends are true to their promises we shall succeed. This is the very best season of the year for getting the pupils interested. We hope to hear from our friends all down the line—new ones as well as the old ones.

Death of A. R. Dunton.

A. R. Dunton, one of the old pillars of the penmanship profession, died at his home in Camden, Me., Oct. 8, at the ripe age of 79 years.

There is not a penman in the country who is unfamiliar with the fame of A. R. Dunton. Indeed his reputation was by no means confined to the profession, but his services to the whole people in the cause of penmanship are very generally known and appreciated. He may be truly called one of the pioneers of modern penmanship, occupying much the same relation to this art in the East as Mr. Platt R. Spencer did in the West and subsequently in the whole country.

Alvin Robbins Dunton was born in what is now Knox County, Maine, in 1812. Naturally gifted with great manual dexterity he distinguished himself by his expertness with a pen while still a small lad. These were the days before printed copy books. Young Dunton was a good enough penman at 13 to be called upon by his teacher to set copies for the school. It was not until 1835, however, that he began teaching penmanship as a profession. His first school was at Hale's Mills, Mass. Shortly after he began the career of a traveling teacher, traversing New England and subsequently the Western, Middle and Southern States, until he had covered the entire country.

In those early days two styles of writing were in use. One of them, most in vogue, was the old English heavy round hand; the other a sharp, angular hand. Mr. Dunton was one of the first to recognize the disadvantages of these styles, especially for business purposes, and from them he constructed a modified style of his own, possessing great advantages in the matter of ease and speed of execution, while preserving a due regard for the quality of beauty. This "A. R. Dunton style," with slight modifications, he used up to the time of his death, and thousands of writers also make use of it.

Mr. Dunton was one of the first to realize the importance of uniformity of style and method in teaching penmanship. As far back as 1841 he established what he denominated "concert drill." This consisted in every pupil using the same kind of ink, the same kind of pen and paper, and all taking the same position at the desk, pens all held in the same manner; then, with a uniform movement, as in a military drill, at the word of command the pens were carried to the inkstand; on a second order they took ink and on a third brought the pens back in position for writing. The first movement he taught was the arm movement and then arm and finger combined. In these exercises the entire class was required to make the movements in concert, with a regularity similar to beating time for music. This practice was continued until it became familiar, thus giving pupils an easy, free and graceful movement of the pen.

Mr. Dunton published his first series of copy-books in New Orleans, in 1843. There were four books, two for the use of girls and two for boys. At one time he was associated with Mr. Payson, afterward of the firm of Payson, Dunton & Scribner, whose copy-books are well known. The Dunton of this firm, however, is a different man, and the system published by A. R. Dunton was distinguished by the term "Duntonian."

Besides being a teacher of uncommon originality and strength, Mr. Dunton was himself a splendid penman, both in the execution of script and ornamental work. Some of his ornamental designs are executed with a delicacy of stroke that can only be matched by the finest steel engravings. For one piece, made on the occasion of the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1867, he received $1000. As an evidence of his great skill in this direction it is related that an English writing master, who had made an exhibit of his work at the Mechanics' Fair in Boston in 1840, complained that certain specimens exhibited by Mr. Dunton were fraudulent, on the ground that they were produced by steel engraving and not with a pen—that the fineness of the work was evidence of its impossibility of production by means of a pen. This led to an investigation by the committee, and Mr. Dunton fortunately set everything to rights by executing off-hand specimens which exhibited his remarkable talent quite as well as those he had placed on exhibition. In a word, Mr. Dunton was one of the great masters of his art and impressed his individuality on thousands of his countrymen. One of his chief gifts was a wonderful quickness of motion and sight, and a favorite diversion of his was sleight-of-hand tricks, at which he was remarkably expert. Mr. Packard once introduced him to the Business Educators' Association as a man who "could out-Houdin Houdin," and the feats that followed fully justified the claim. The Editor, while entertaining Mr. Dunton at his home, has seen him perform such feats of legerdemain as he has never seen surpassed by any of the professional prestidigitators. Besides his many accomplishments Mr. Dunton was a man of large heart and broad sympathies, and his death

will be sincerely lamented by the thousands of warm personal friends.

The first news that THE JOURNAL received of Mr. Dunton's death was sent by H. A. Howard of the Rockland, Me., Com. Coll., a warm friend and admirer. We take the liberty of transferriog a few sentences from Professor Howard's letter:

I have known Professor Dunton for seven or eight years, and have found him as full of enthusiasm for penmanship as any of our younger penmen. While he has not done any pen work for several years past, he was a very good critic, and the quickest man I ever met to notice a fault in writing; and his criticisms were usually correct

In his residence at Camden, were many specimens of his work His drawings of fruits flowers, portraits, &c., are finer than the finest steel engravings, but are not adapted to the modern process of photo-engraving.

He spent last winter in Florida, and returned in June to superintend the work of filling out the diplomas for the Boston schools.

Professor Dunton was widely known in this section, and was a familiar figure on the streets of Boston. In addition to his ability as a pen artist and publisher, he had, during middle life, a national reputation for feats of legerdemain, and even up to the last years of his life, he could deceive the sharpest eye with his tricks.

Three Skillful Penmen.

C. P. Zaner, L. M. Kelchner and E. W. Bloser, of Columbus, Ohio.

We present herewith the portraits of three young men whose brilliant work has won for them a most enviable distinction among all who appreciate the penman's art. They are C. P. Zaner, L. M. Kelchner and E. W. Bloser, known under the corporate name of the Zanerian Authors and Artists, and directors of the Zanerian Art College, Columbus, O.

All three of these gentlemen are Pennsylvanians by birth, and all were raised on a farm, their school training being only what the facilities of the public schools of their respective localities could afford. Mr. Zaner's home was near Forks, Pa. He was born there on Feb. 15, 1864, and was nineteen when he left to strike out in the world for himself. He taught penmanship a little in 1884, but gave it up until 1886, when he settled down steadily and has been at it continuously since. In 1888 he published his popular "Gems of Flourishing," and in the same year founded the Zanerian College. Almost from the start his work won recognition from the old heads of the profession. It is distinguished by boldness and sureness of stroke, without sacrifice of delicacy. Mr. Zaner wields an uncommonly versatile pen and shows equal fertility of resource in the lines of script, flourishing and ornamental work. Many of his bright productions have appeared in THE JOURNAL and we have made arrangements by which he is to become a regular monthly contributor. The first of a series of illustrated papers by him begins in this number.

Mr Zaner has been a constant reader of the penman's papers, and attributes his skill largely to their influence. He found the Spencerian Compendium of much assistance in getting the "finishing touches."

L. M. Kelchner will be thirty years old on the eighth of next month. His life was spent on a farm at Light Street, Pa., until he was eighteen years old. The next eight years he spent running a flour mill. It was not until 1888 that he began to teach penmanship professionally, though he had dabbled in it a little some time before. He became a joint proprietor of the Zanerian College in 1890.

Mr. Kelchner also thanks the penmanship press chiefly for his ability in that line. Another fruitful source of inspiration he found to be specimens from noted penmen purchased by him. While he is a good writer and general penman, Mr. Kelchner excels as a flourisher, and has made many handsome designs of this kind. By far the most striking design we have ever seen from his pen is a large piece we now have in hand and expect to produce next month. It will be the first by "THE JOURNAL'S Galaxy of Flourishers," which includes about twenty of the best known penmen in this line in the world.

E. W. Bloser was born at Plainfield, Pa., on Nov 6, 1865. In 1883 he moved to Ohio, became interested in penmanship, and has been following it professionally ever since. He became a third owner in the Zanerian College only a few months since.

We show a specimen of Mr. Bloser's work in this number. It is of the kind on which his reputation rests, his forte being script work in general and body writing in particular. His pen is capable of turning a remarkably smooth and graceful line, as our readers may see.

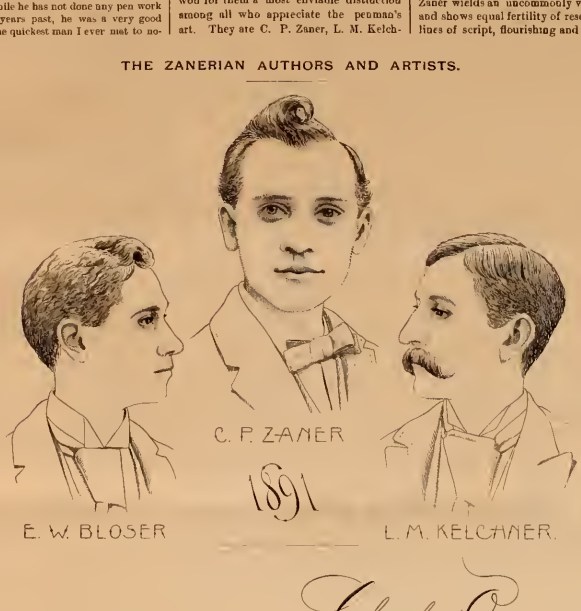
The work of the institution of which these three young gentlemen are the owners and directors can only be properly described as brilliant. Though established but a few years it already numbers among its graduates many young men and women who are making their influence felt as teachers and artists. It is THE JOURNAL'S business to keep abreast of such matters, and it is THE JOURNAL'S pleasure to give credit to those who win success by deserving it. That this success did not come without hard work, but was born of the faith and pluck which beat down all barriers, may be gleaned from Mr. Zaner's own account of the beginnings of the now highly successful enterprise with which he is identified:

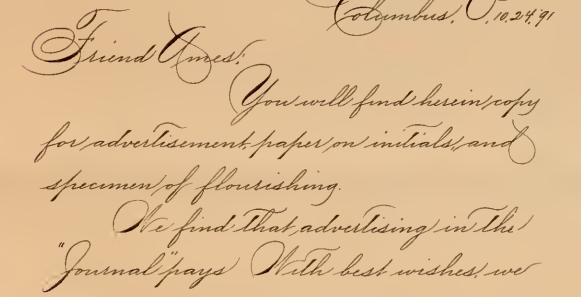
"We started with one student and enough money to buy bread for one. We worked from seven o'clock in the morning until nine at night, We contrived means of letting people know of our school (if such it could be called) and of the work we were capable of doing. We were willing to sow and trust for the harvest. We rested not by the way, but toiled on. Slowly the fruit of our labors began to ripen. Students began to come in now and then. Friends were friends indeed, for through them we received support we could not buy. Prospects began to brighten, hopes materialize and bills vanish. A little surplus cash and credit aided in mailing another circular in which our work appeared to better advantage and our purpose in terms unmistakable. Thus it was that our work began. Our rooms were getting too small for the number of students seeking instruction. We decided to accommodate all first-class comers. We secured larger, brighter, cleaner rooms. We then began to realize that two hands and one brain were inadequate for the work at hand."

Western Penmen's Association.

The Western Penmen's Association will be in session at Louisville, Ky., from Dec. 28 to Dec. 31 inclusive. Mr. Enos Spencer, chairman of the executive committee, who has charge of the arrangements, announces under date of October 28 that he has received letters from twenty-one prominent members of the profession, agreeing to take part in the program, and that other letters indicate that over a hundred penmen will be present from a distance. This will secure reduced railroad transportation. Mr. Spencer would like to hear from all penmen who expect to be present on that occasion, at least by Nov. 18. The Western Penmen's Association is one that every penman in the country should take an interest in. It has been the means of much good, and with a broader, more national membership, such as it is almost certain to develop, its possibilities in this direction will be greatly enlarged. THE JOURNAL will do everything in its power to encourage the good work.

THE ZANERIAN AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.





School and Personal.

Attendance and Prospects of Commercial Schools as Compared with Other Years.

[Initial by D. H. Farley]

ROM all parts of the country have come responses to THE JOURNAL request for reports of the present attendance and prospects of commercial schools as compared with previous years. We append extracts from these letters, which will tell their own story. The chief object was to get a report from the business-teaching field, and space limitations require us to cut off much matter of collateral interest, in this connection that in many instances supplemented the reports. We hope to find separate space for this auxiliary matter in an early issue. Meantime we repeat the invitation extended in last month's JOURNAL, and should be pleased to publish similar information from schools not represented in the subjoined review. In handling many letters relating to this and perhaps other matters, it is not unlikely that some of them were laid aside and overlooked in the general computation. In such case our friends are requested to bring the fact to our attention.

—S. S. Packard, Packard's Business College, N. Y.:—Last year was the most prosperous we have ever had and we are duplicating the success the present year.

—R. E. Gallagher, Canada B. C., Hamilton, Ont.:—The attendance and results of our college thus far this fall are better than the average of the past five years, and indications are very where present that our attendance will be the largest this year of any in the thirty years' history of the school.

—W. L. Richmond, Grand Prairie Com. Coll., Onarga, Ill.:—We have started out this year with one-third more students than ever before. In the Commercial Dept. I have enrolled about thirty-five, including shorthand, book-keeping, and nearly a hundred in the writing class.

—H. A. Howard, Rockland, Me., C. C.:—The outlook is for a large school during the winter months.

—P. E. Wood, Wood's B. C., Scranton, Pa.:—Our school has had a strong and healthful increase since its organization twelve years ago. Last season we had a clientage of 1044 different students, and this year promises to be the best in the history of the institution. Last year 250 ladies were in attendance. The shorthand school has an excellent patronage, 1894 being the course last year.

—Henry C. Wright, Wright's B. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.:—Our patronage has increased annually and the applications from business houses for clerical help is constantly unprecedented. So far as young men are concerned it is impossible for me to get enough of them to fill the positions at my disposal. It is this activity in business and encouragement in work that have induced me to erect my new building, which is now nearly completed.

—N. A. Miller, School of Commerce, Elmira, N. Y.:—In the fall of 1890 the attendance in September and October was but little more than half of what we now have. I attribute this in a great measure to the fact that two years the farmers (a class who patronize us largely) have had poor crops, while this year their crops are good and money seems to be flush. I am sure business colleges may look for a large attendance this winter.

—Fred. J. Blanchard, Rockville, Ont., B. C.:—Our present prospects are much more encouraging than they were a year ago.

—J. M. Frasher, Wheeling, W. Va., B. C.:—Our enrollment for last year was 400, a large increase over any former year, notwithstanding sickness. "Grip" hurt us badly. Our attendance now is larger than at this time last year and the indications are we shall have about a very large (abnormal) increase.

—B. C. Weed, Iowa C. C., Davenport, Ia.:—Our business has been increasing every year at the rate of 15 per cent., until this fall it has taken a shoot up to about 25 per cent. over any other season. We enrolled 46 scholarships during the month of September, '91, made from many limited scholarships, against 30 scholarships and 25 memberships for Sept., 1890. Business is very prosperous and we are all busy and happy.

—Spencer, Felton & Loomis, Spencerian B. C., Cleveland, O.:—We have a larger attendance of students now both in the day and evening. Have a better class of students this year and their work is more satisfactory to ourselves and we believe to them. As far as we can judge the prospects are good for an excellent school this year.

—Ramsey, Stockton, Cal., B. C.:—Never before in the history of our school and its growth has been little less than a marvel; were the prospects so good as now. The school enrolled 625 students the first day and has 15 regular teachers. Every year has shown a healthy advance. We have been compelled to move into more commodious quarters, and have just established a branch school at Fresno, about 150 miles to the south of us. It also is going with a rush.

—G. M. Smithdeal, Smithdeal B. C., Richmond, Va.:—We have had during the past year an attendance nearly twice as great as any previous year. During the week just passed more new students have been enrolled than in any corresponding period. Our progress has been most satisfying.

—W. M. Carpenter, B. & S. College, St. Louis:—The prospects of our school are unusually good this season. Our enrollment thus far in all departments exceeds that of last season by about 20 per cent., and last year it was 15 per cent. ahead of any previous season.

—C. M. Robinson, Tri-State B. C., Toledo, Ohio:—Our school is nearly 50 per cent. larger than it was this time last year, as these figures will show: September, 1890, enrollment, 212; Sept., 1891, enrollment, 507.

—E. S. Turner, Dirigo B. C., Augusta, Me.:—Last year was the most prosperous in the history of this institution, which was established in 1863. This year the attendance for the month of October is 35 per cent. larger than for the corresponding month in 1890. Notably is there an increase in the number of young lady students.

—Williams & Rogers, Rochester, N. Y., Bus. Univ.:—In all departments of our business is about 20 per cent. better than last year, and the outlook is encouraging.

—A. H. Steadman, Steadman B. C., Toledo, Ohio.:—Our school is just entering on its second year. We are therefore not able to make a very extended comparison, but are more than pleased with this season's business as compared with that of last year. Our daily attendance is in the neighborhood of 250 pupils —not bad for a school only twenty months old. We are enrolling new pupils each week, and the indications are that by December we shall have an enrollment of at least 300.

—W. H. Sadler, Sadler's B. C., Baltimore:—Our attendance, though early in the season, is over a third in advance of last year, which gave us the largest attendance in the history of the college. In order to meet the growing demand for our shorthand and typewriting we are obliged to secure an additional hall adjoining our present quarters. This gives us probably the largest space on any street in the city of similar institution in the country, with possibly one or two exceptions. We began with Nos. 6 and 8 Vesey street in the beginning of May last, and have been spreading ever since. Are now occupying Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12.

—R. W. Fisher, Clinton, Ia., B. C.:—Every feature of our work is far in advance of last year. Our enrollment last year was something above 200. This year we have enrolled at least 250. This estimate is based on the number already enrolled and the number of prospective students with whom we are corresponding.

—H. E. Wilson, Shenandoah, Ia., Courier:—Our school is progressing nicely. In comparison with last year's attendance our Theory Dept. has increased about 20 per cent, and the Actual Business Dept. from 30 to 35 per cent. In the Spencerian Penmanship Dept. twenty are now enrolled, and we expect from 30 to 35 next term, which is our largest term.

—J. M. Mehan, C. C. C. C., Des Moines, Ia.:—Our school opens up this year considerably larger than last year, and with a marked improvement in scholarship of those in attendance, and a larger number of bankers' sons and daughters than ever before. The prospect before us is very good for the largest year we have ever had.

—A. F. Armstrong, Portland, Ore., B. C.:—I am glad to be able to report an excellent opening for the year, with a flattering outlook. Unless all indications fail, the coming season will prove the most prosperous one with the Portland B. C. has ever known.

—H. S. De Sollar, Central B. C., Denver, Col.:—Everything connected with our school is moving this season as fine as life.

—E. K. Isaacs, N. I. Normal School, Valparaiso, Ind.:—Our school is growing and in a highly prosperous state. The attendance is considerably larger than during the corresponding term of last year. Not only is the attendance larger, but the students as a rule are doing better work than ever before. All departments are full, the Com. Dept. especially so. Everybody is busy and, of course, happy.

—O. E. Fulghum, Richmond, Ind., B. C.:—Our attendance at this writing is almost double what it was at a corresponding period of the two previous seasons. As to the general outlook, we have every reason to be satisfied with it.

—A. W. Smith, B. S. & S. Bus. Coll., Meadville, Pa.:—We are doing a fine business, and have a larger attendance than at any time this season of the year previously.

—F. J. Talmd, Ottawa, Ill., Bus. Uni.:—The attendance at the O. B. U. is fully four times as great as it was last year. I have leased another building to which I shall move the shorthand department of my school this week. Should the patronage equal that of this Fall I shall be unable to accomodate my students, even with the additional room secured.

—H. S. Goldey, Goldey C. C., Wilmington, Del.:—We are growing, and phenomenally but on the basis of substantial work, and the future is full of promise.

—M. A. Stone, Little Rock, Ark., C. C.:—Our attendance is larger at this time of better than last year, while last year's attendance was greatly in advance of that of any previous year.

—J. A. Willis, Willis' B. C., Auburn, N. Y.:—Prospects of a good attendance during the coming season are very bright.

—White, Coe & Colver, Texas B. C., Paris, Tex.:—Our school was founded in 1865 and purchased by the present management in 1891. More students have been graduated in the past six months than in all the previous history of the school. The present enrollment is double that of last Fall and the teaching force nearly double.

—H. L. Winslow, Watertown, So. Dak., C. C.:—All signs point to a large school the coming season. We have finished our building, and now have it entirely for school use, giving us exceptionally commodious and pleasant quarters.

—E. J. Heeb, Indianapolis Bus. Uni.:—Our school is more prosperous than ever. The present is the largest opening we have ever had, and brings to us the best class of students, as a whole, that the institution has ever enrolled. We have extended the course of study and have been more rigid in discipline, and have required more systematic and careful work to be done in every department. A great era of prosperity is dawning for the highest grade business and shorthand schools.

—W. H. Shaw, Central B. C., Stratford, Ont.:—Our increase for the months of September and October is at least 40 per cent. in advance of last year, which we attribute very largely to the growing desire of the public for practical business education. Another opinion that is being forced upon the public mind concerning the character of the work done in Shorthand and Typewriting is highly gratifying to note that most of our students come upon the recommendation of former patrons. Excellent reports of the progress throughout this section of the country are having a good effect on business generally, and our prospects are for a larger attendance of farmers' sons this year than we have had for years.

—H. T. Engelhern, Helena, Mont., B. C.:—We are growing in popularity and numbers. Our enrollment is already 100. The past year we graduated about 75 students from the various departments. Our prospects are excellent.

—Geo. Soule, Soule's Coll. and Literary Bus., New Orleans:—Our attendance at the October opening of our institution was about 5 per cent. above the average for the past 35 years. Commercial education in secondary and higher education throughout the South was never in a more progressive and prosperous condition than it is now.

—W. C. Buckman, Alamo City B. C., San Antonio, Texas:—The Alamo City B. C. has been a success from its incipiency and if good work by qualified men will secure a continuance of the same it is safe to guaranteed.

—J. S. Sweet, Santa Rosa, Cal.:—The outlook is fine for a good school this winter.

—S. S. Gressly, McKeesport, Pa.:—Last year was rather dull with us on account of strikes and a general lew ebb in the financial world. However, the attendance and graduation were larger and the good will better than the previous year. This year so far has eclipsed all past years in the history of the college.

—A. M. Bergis, Grand Island, Neb., B. C.:—Our fall term opened with nearly 100 new students and the outlook for the winter is immense

—Thos. H. Shields, Troy, N. Y., B. C.:—The indications point to a considerably large attendance the coming winter. We had 172 students to enter the first week in October, which is 30 more than entered in the corresponding week last year.

—F. L. Shaw, Shaw's B. C., Portland, Me.:—Our increase so far this season is a trifle less than 20 per cent. Every year's business with us has shown a gratifying advance over that of the previous year.

—R. H. Hill, Hill's B. C., Waco, Texas:—For Sept., '91, our school shows an increase of over 100 per cent. in attendance over the corresponding month of 1890. We feel very encouraging to me when I consider the great depression in money matters that has been so general throughout the Southwest, as well as other sections of the country.

—B. A. Davis, Jr., Virginia Bus. Coll., Bedford City, Va.:—Our enrollment up to this time has been nearly double as much for the corresponding time last year, though we have very many more applications on file now than we had then and the outlook is very encouraging. We have good reasons to believe that there will be a decided gain by the end of the year.

—E. E. Childs, Childs' B. C., Springfield, Mass.:—Our school is healthy growth and no special boom. It is nearly one-third larger than last year at this time, and the indications are that by close application and attention to duty this will be the most successful school year of any.

—R. L. Meredith, Sandusky, O., B. C.:—We have in our history never had have reached that stage where growth is perhaps most rapid as compared with former years. Our attendance for the month of September was three times as large as it was a year ago. I believe that the present year will be the most prosperous in the history of commercial colleges for many years.

—W. L. Beeman, Red Wing, Minn., B. C.:—The present outlook is that we shall enroll a much larger number of students than in any previous year. Last year we had 218 students.

—C. A. Twining, Corry, Pa., B. C.:—We opened our college Oct. 1, and enrolled during the first three days 63½ per cent. more pupils than were ever enrolled during the same period any previous year. Our prospects are splendid. It is safe to estimate from the present outlook an attendance of at least one-third larger than that of last year, and this is but repeating the growth of each succeeding year since the institution was opened three years ago.

—C. T. Miller, N. J. B. C., Newark, N. J.:—The prospects for a large attendance this year are most promising at this moment. All my departments are practically full, and if the crowd continues to come at the present rate I shall not be able to accommodate them. I am now securing the sons and daughters of former students, without considering the brothers and sisters of those more recently in attendance.

—J. W. Yerex, Com. Dept. of Davis Military School, Winston, N. C.:—We have a very fine school this season, the best that we ever had.

—F. R. Spencer, Detroit Bus. Uni.:—Our business prospects are excellent.

—C. E. Comer, Com. Coll., Boston:—Last year was the most successful one we ever had and up to the present this year we are way ahead of last year's business.

—D. L. Musselman, Gem City B. C., Quincy, Ill.:—We have opened up with the largest attendance in the history of the college and the prospects are for the best school year we have ever had.

—R. C. Spencer, Spencerian B. C., Milwaukee:—After a vacation of two months this institution opened the 16th inst. Is, and has fairly entered upon its 29th year with a considerably increased attendance over former years, and a more intelligent and better prepared class of students, who have generally entered for longer terms of instruction than usual.

—T. B. Stowell, B. & S., B. C., Providence, R. I.:—We are pleased to report a larger number of students this year than ever before—about 15 per cent. advance over last year at this date. It seems, however, only a result of healthy growth and by no sense a boom. In our shorthand department the enrollment is double that of last year at this date.

—Wilbur R. Smith, Pres. Com. Coll. of Y. M. C. A., Lexington, Ky.:—The advance at our college this year is greater than at any time during the past fifteen years, necessitating the employment of several additional teachers.

—A. G. Schofield, Schofield's Com. Coll., Providence, R. I.: Since 1889 my school has increased at about the rate of 25 per cent. per year. The outlook is very satisfactory.

—E. C. A. Becker, Becker's B. C., Worcester, Mass.: My school this year is from 35 to 50 per cent. larger than at any corresponding period formerly. Every seat is occupied and we expect by the coming week to be obliged to add more rooms. We never had so favorable an outlook as at the present time.

General News and Notes.

—C. V. Fulton, a progressive young teacher of penmanship and commercial branches, late of Bucyrus, O., has engaged to teach at Morse B. C., Atlanta, Ga.

—The faculty of Shaw's B. C., Portland, Me., has been strengthened by the addition of Edw. M. Deering, for four years instructor in penmanship in the Bridgeford, Me., public schools. This is not to supply a vacancy, but is an addition to the force. Mr. Shaw has made arrangements with the Westbrook City public schools whereby Mr. Deering will spend part of his time giving instruction in penmanship there

—W. A. Ross, one of the bright young men from the Valparaiso, Ind., Normal Institute, has engaged to teach at the Va. B. C., Bedford City, Va.

—J. F. Laumann, Marshall, Minn., has a special penchant for graceful pen strokes, whether in writing, flourishing or general ornamental work, and does his share as a good citizen in instilling a feeling of enthusiasm for the art in the minds of his acquaintances.

—Proprietor J. S. Sweet of the Santa Rosa, Cal., B. C., had the misfortune to be burned out recently, losing much valuable property. We are glad to say that he is fully under way again and doing well. C. F. Nesse, a skillful penman, looks after that department at the Santa Rosa B. C.

—W. H. Horsman, for some years well known as a teacher of commercial branches, has accepted a position as accountant with the New York Phonographic Co. He is also taking a course at the Metropolis Law School.

—G. W. Allisen of Newark, O., lately engaged in business college work, is now devoting all his energies to the publishing business, in connection with Samuel Wilson. They have a large business at Newark, and besides doing much general work publish an interesting periodical called *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

—Prof. F. Myers has accepted a position as teacher of bookkeeping and stenography at the Marmaduke Military Sem., Sweet Springs, Mo.

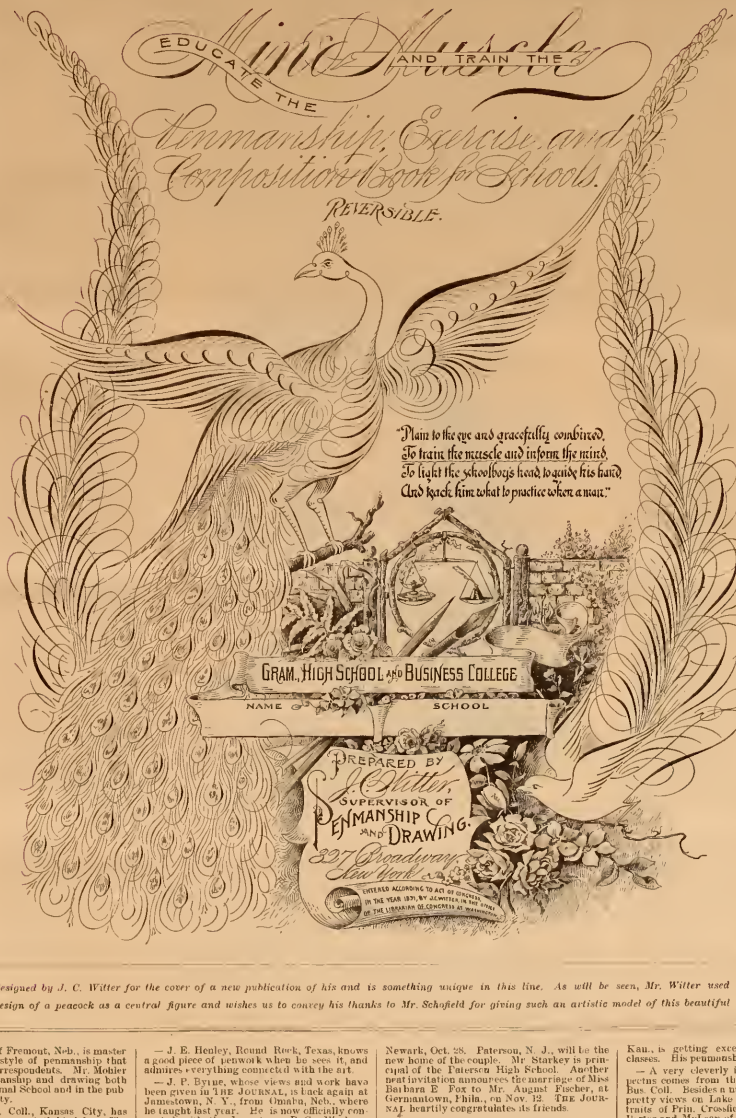
—L. H. Jackson, late of the faculty of the Va. B. C., Bedford City, Va., has formed a business alliance with R. F. Day, which promises to bear fruit in a new business college enterprise at some point in Texas. Both young men are capable and enthusiastic penmen and business teachers. Mrs. Jackson is also an accomplished teacher of shorthand.

—A commercial college has been opened at Cookshire, Que., by H. C. Smith, a young man of business ability, graduate and gold medalist of Albert College, Belleville, Ont., last year. Mr. Smith was formerly a telegraph operator and railway agent at Farnworth, Ont. His old preceptor, R. J. MacLean of Albert College, says he has in him the stuff from which good teachers and successful men are made.

—Thomas & Joiner, bright commercial teachers, have opened a business college at Joplin, Mo. Mr. Thomas was with the Gem City College for ten years.

MIRROR OF THE PROFESSION.

THE PENMAN'S LEISURE HOUR.



The above was designed by J. C. Witter for the cover of a new publication of his and is something unique in this line. As will be seen, Mr. Witter used Fielding Schofield's design of a peacock as a central figure and wishes us to convey his thanks to Mr. Schofield for giving such an artistic model of this beautiful bird.

— G. H. Mobler of Fremont, Neb., is master of a gracefully free style of penmanship that is a delight to his correspondents. Mr. Mobler is teacher of penmanship and drawing both in the Fremont Normal School and in the public schools of that city.

— Spalding's Bus. Coll., Kansas City, has just celebrated its twenty-sixth birthday. The Kansas City *Journal* speaks in warm terms of this institution, and is especially flattering in its reference to a fine collection of penwork recently exhibited by the college at the Kansas City fair. The exhibit is largely the work of that versatile and accomplished penman, H. B. Lehman. It has specimens also by Geo. E. Spalding, son of the proprietor, who likewise has much skill in this direction. President Spalding himself is no tyro with the pen, and the collection includes a striking design by him representing President Garfield in Knight Templar uniform. The Kansas City *Journal* estimates the value of the collection at more than $2000. A handsome school catalogue has been received from this institution.

— E. H. Fisher, late of Child's B. C., Springfield, Mass., a brilliant young penman and teacher of commercial branches, including shorthand, has joined the teaching force of the Burdett B. C., Boston.

— J. E. Heuley, Round Rock, Texas, knows a good piece of penwork when he sees it, and admires everything connected with the art.

— J. P. Byrne, whose views and work have been given in THE JOURNAL, is back again at Jamestown, N. Y., from Omaha, Neb., where he taught last year. He is now officially connected with the Jamestown B. C. We have watched this young man's career since he was a boy and regard him as an ornament to the profession.

— H. M. McKee has been conducting large penmanship classes at Napa, Cal.

— Miss Carrie King, a Pernin shorthand writer, was recently the successful one of 480 applicants for promotion in the U. S. Patent Office as stenographer and typewriter. In the examination she received the mark of 94 of a possible 95. This information is from the Saginaw *News*. The author of the Pernin system is justly proud of the achievement of this young lady.

— Our penmanistic Cupid somehow manages to keep a full quiver, although he has been much in requisition of late. We received an invitation to the marriage ceremony of Mr. Warren L. Starkey and Miss Elizabeth S. Sharp at the residence of the bride's parents in Newark, Oct. 28. Paterson, N. J., will be the new home of the couple. Mr. Starkey is principal of the Paterson High School. Another neat invitation announces the marriage of Miss Barbara E. Fox to Mr. August Fischer, at Germantown, Phila., on Nov. 12. THE JOURNAL heartily congratulates its friends.

— Prin. H. L. Winslow of the Watertown, S. Dak., C. C., was recently awarded first premium in two classes for a fine college exhibit at the State fair. One of these prizes was $25, the other a diploma of excellence.

— F. W. Thorpe, a clever penman, is putting a school of 250 pupils through a course in writing at Goldsboro, N. C.

— Fates Torrey, the well-known shorthand and typewriting expert, has taken charge of that department at Comer's Com. Coll., Boston.

— The Richmond, Ind., Bus. Coll. believes in high class advertising literature, and its circulars and catalogues are very creditable to Principal O. E. Pulghum. The president recently gave the students a delightful reception at his residence.

— C. H. Shattuck, principal of the penmanship department of Campbell Univ., Holton, Kan., is getting excellent results from his classes. His penmanship is very pleasing.

— A very cleverly illustrated school prospectus comes from the Jamestown, N. Y., Bus. Coll. Besides a number of engravings of pretty views on Lake Chautauqua it has portraits of Prin. Crossfield and Messrs. Byrne, Porter and McLean of his assistants. A well printed and attractive catalogue has also been received from Chas. E. Egert's School of Shorthand and Business College, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

— The graduating exercises of Mr. W. E. Drake's, Jersey City, Bus. Coll. occurred on Nov 5. Diplomas were awarded to a large class. This institution was founded in 1884, and every year finds an increase of prosperity.

— R. A. Lambert, Prin. of the Winona, Minn., Com. Coll., reports a healthy state of affairs in that institution.

— Schofield's C. C., Providence, R. I., is out with a handsome new prospectus. An excellently made portrait of Prin. A. G. Schofield serves as the frontispiece.

The press on our space this month forces us to lay over to the next number many notices of catalogues received, etc.

THE EDITOR'S SCRAPBOOK.

[Initial by J. H. Westcott.]

N THE August number of THE JOURNAL the prize of a copy of "Ames' Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship" was offered for the best ornate initial or end piece submitted before October 1 by any JOURNAL subscriber not more than twenty-five years of age. The winner of this contest is F. G. Kimmen, an accomplished young pen artist of Rochester, N. Y. We are not able to show in this number the specimens he submitted, but they will appear in due season. There were a number of competitors for the prize, and some of them pushed the winner very closely, notably by J. F. Briley, Lamar, Mo., and Harold C. Spencer, the resourceful young penman of Schuffield's Com. Coll., Providence, R. I. We expect also to show some of their designs. Other initials that exhibited a commendable degree of originality and skill were from R. L. Dickensheets, Boulder, Colo. These four submitted the best received, but there are a number of other specimens that are deserving of commendatory mention. They were sent respectively by E. A. Dworak, Omaha, Neb.; Com. Coll.; J. V. Baker, Newark, N. J.; W. E. Ralls, Utica, O.; and Lincoln J. Pollak, New York. The attention of our friends who are interested in this line of work is particularly drawn to Mr. Zaner's contribution in this issue—the first of a series. In this will be found a plan of competition which we expect to hear good results.

— Apart from the prize contest we have received two handsome ornate initials from P. W. Costello, Scranton, Pa., and a clever little ornamental bit from Fred. L. Varney, So. Lowell, Me.

— In the matter of flourished designs the custodium of the Scrapbook has a fine exhibit this month. Three or four particularly clever designs are from R. L. Dickensheets, mentioned above. Others are from H. D. Goshert, Decatur, Ill.; Buck Tai, D. L. Hunt, Stockton, Cal., B. C.; E. H. Barrows, Dublin, Ia.; E. L. Miller, Simpson, B. C., Indianola, Ia.; E. L. McCain, Ottawa, Ont., B. C.; H. B. Lehman, Spalding's B. C., Kansas City, Mo. (with delicately executed cards); Penman Kramer, Wheeling, W. Va., B. C., and one or two others that we are not able to place, as no names appear on them.

— That exceptionally bright young penman, E. L. Mills, who has just taken charge of penmanship department of the Bushnell, Ill., Normal College, sends us a number of examples of script in his admirable style. We have some delicately turned cards and a finely written letter from Prof. Hoffstrom, penman of the Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn. Other good card specimens are from Harold C. Spencer, Providence; H. Brandle, L'Original, Ont.; J. G. Johnson, Elk Garden, Va. (winner of a recent JOURNAL prize contest), and J. F. Sipple, Bucyrus, O. Mr. Little, Concord Church, W. Va., and E. C. Savignac, Montreal, Can.

— F. M. Sisson, another of the accomplished "juniors," sends a cleverly made ornate souvenir of Newport, his home. The design includes a pen picture of the celebrated "old stone mill."

— In the ornamental line we have a bird drawn in various colors in crayon, and well drawn, by Frank A. Jeune, Grand Rapids, Mich.

— W. M. Manly, a pupil of Webb of Nashville, Tenn., contributes a creditable pen drawing.

— A large photograph of an ornate set of resolutions by G. W. Kear, Scranton, Pa., represents a design that does great credit to his taste and skill.

THE EDITOR'S CALENDAR.

Current Literature.

The November *Century* begins a new volume with one of the best numbers that has come from the De Vinne press. The special feature, perhaps, is the opening of the new novel by Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Balestier. Newspaper men and authors will remember the latter as the late editor of *Tid-Bits* of this city. There isn't enough of the novel yet to get a fairly good taste, but the scene and theme are promising. It is entitled "The Naulahka, a Tale of East and West." It begins in Colorado, shows the two principal characters live, but gives signs of drifting quickly to India, where the action will be mainly developed as only Kipling can do it.

— *Nicholas* for November is a very beautiful issue, replete with interest for young people in text and picture. It is easily at the head of the world's young folks' periodicals.

— *Business Education*, Moline, Ill., made its appearance early in October. The October number is the first we have seen. It is in magazine form, 32 pages, 7½ x 10, exclusive of advertising pages. The printing and mechanical execution are good and the general tone dignified. Those who looked for a connected and extended report of the late B. E. A. meeting were disappointed, as nothing of the kind occurs. We have not, however, seen the November issue. The periodical, on the whole, makes a favorable impression, and it will doubtless improve when all the wheels get to running smoothly. The cover is a good piece of work by G. W. Wallace, after the style made popular by Halm.

— We wish to commend the enterprise shown by the *Western Penman* in its recent illustrated report of the B. E. A. and National Teachers' conventions. This was a very bright and effective piece of work by associate editor G. W. Wallace. Editor Palmer of the *Penman*, too, is a very alert man, and has his eyes wide open for good things in the penmanship line. He is publishing a paper that is a credit to the profession. Some small souls imagine that because people are in the same business they have only ill will and jealousy for their competitors. Not so with THE JOURNAL. Our plan of campaign is to give the profession the very best that we know how—that we can do or make or buy—in a book, or make a paper that will be a necessity to them. That is no reason why they should not take other papers in the same line, and when the other paper is as good as the *Western Penman* we are glad to have our subscribers get it regularly. Both papers are none too much for a person who is really interested in the art.

New Books.

TYPEWRITING BY TOUCH.—Here is a volume that seems to us to have a distinct mission, and we believe that all schools where typewriting is taught will be interested in it. The title tells the story. Every one who has operated a typewriter or has watched an operator must have noticed the waste of time and nerve and eyesight, too, in glancing alternately from the copy to the key-board. Now here is a system devised to do away with watching the key-board,—work by touch, saving the operator's eyes, preserving the continuity of his work and thus very perceptibly increasing his speed. The work seems well considered and practical. It was designed for use as a text book and every school that teaches typewriting should give it a trial. B. J. Griffin is the author. The publisher is E. E. Childs, Childs' Business College, Springfield, Mass., who is using it very successfully in his school.

SHORTHAND SIMPLIFIED.—This is the suggestive name of a neat volume fresh from the press of the Bryant & Stratton Pub. Co., 451 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y. The author is George W. Davis, and the task he has set himself is to present a simplified and somewhat modified Pitmanic system, whether new to books a new system of his own. How well he has succeeded can only be shown by the actual test, but the work has many evidences of careful study and logical arrangement, and the author himself is an experienced practical stenographer, so it is fair to assume that all his rules and modifications have been carefully tested. Some of the special advantages claimed for the work are:

The division of the subject into lessons, with reading and writing exercises immediately following.

The simplicity of the rules and their freedom from exceptions.

The writing of words in their proper position (denoted by the accented vowel) from the very beginning.

The careful selection of the words for the reading and writing exercises, taking only those which come under the principles of the respective lesson, or a preceding one, so that the pupil writes these words exactly as he will always write them.

The grouping under the head of "Reporting Expedients" those special devices for shortening.

Reducing the number of word-signs and contractions to a minimum, and giving the phonographic outline instead of the name of the outlines.

The work contains a number of specimen letters in shorthand script, typewriter print, etc., and is supplemented by an important chapter on capitalization and punctuation. The many shorthand plates are very creditably engraved.

ONE HUNDRED PARLOR GAMES.—If Abou Ben Adam's angel were right in recording in the Book of the Blessed those who "love their fellow men," we fancy the front pages of that volume must be exempted for the registering of those who provide for the entertainment of their fellows. A new book whose title is the caption of this paragraph leads us to this re-

Journal Illustrated Advertisements—No. 1.

Drawn for THE JOURNAL *by A. C. Webb.*

flection from the wealth of amusement offerings confined between its covers. There are books aplenty that teach one to do smart tricks, after practicing half a life time to acquire the necessary dexterity, or discerning games played with implements; but when it comes to simple devices of entertainment that anyone may acquire in five minutes and make effective without tools, the case is very different. "One Hundred Parlor Games" is of the latter sort, and what it doesn't tell of entertaining the family circle, sociables, parties, etc., is perhaps not worth knowing. The Ford Pub. Co., Albany, New York, will send you a copy of the work for 25 cents.

A Money Maker.

It is so hard to get employment now and so hard to make money that I know others would like to know how they can make a little money, as I have done. Tell your subscribers they can get all the jewelry, table-ware, knives, forks and spoons they can mate, and make $25 a week. The plating outfit is only $5. I bought mine from H. E. Deino & Co., of Columbus, Ohio. It plates gold, silver and nickel. I did $4.70 worth of plating the first day. The work is done so nicely that everybody seeing it wants work done. This machine is the greatest money maker I ever saw. Why should any one be out of employment or out of money, when they can, by using my experience, always have money in the house and have a little to spend, too? Any one can get circulars by addressing H. E. Deino & Co., Columbus, Ohio. K. JARRETT.

The Journal's Premium Offers.

As the holiday season grows near we are all thinking more or less of appropriate gifts for our friends. What kind shall we give? A bauble, a toy, or something useful? It depends on the kind of person the giver is.

Could you do better than to present your friend with a year's subscription to THE JOURNAL. It is a Christmas gift that will last through the year. It is one that will be a source of instruction, of profit as well as of pleasure. Start by giving yourself this present and then remember your friends. Money invested in that which improves helps to make the man; money exchanged for the frivolous or hurtful is worse than thrown away.

The Journal's Special Standard Literature Premium Offer.

Those who are interested in good literature, especially in the line of fiction, should turn to page 153 of last month's (Oct.) JOURNAL for a list of about *Two Hundred Masterpieces of Literature* by standard and world celebrated authors. We offer to send TWENTY-FIVE separate works (your selection), post-paid, as a gift, to any one who will send a single new subscriber at $1, including regular premium. Or we will renew your sub. or extend your time one year and send TWENTY FIVE of these books for only $1.25. For $2 we will renew or extend your sub., also enter new sub (with premium) and send FIFTY of the books to any address you wish. Here is a chance of a life-time to get a library of standard works. For titles of works and names of authors, see list on page 153, Oct. JOURNAL. Read what they say:

PROF. AMES.—The batch of premium literature you furnish for securing one new subscriber to THE JOURNAL is received.

It could be readily understood how you could afford to furnish so much choice literature as premium for a single new subscriber if your premium material had come to you by legacy, or if it had been deposited on the back lot of your premises by a "Freshet," but—well, of course you came about your premium material in a perfectly legitimate way. At least no third party claimant has yet turned up to claim the twenty-five entertaining novels you sent to me.—*C. Miller, Penman, Ickesburg, Pa.*

I have received the fifty novels sent in accordance with the terms of your most liberal premium offer. An immense amount of excellent reading matter, given with a most excellent paper. THE JOURNAL belongs in all the better households for its educational, artistic and refining influences.—*Geo. S. Hilliard, Professor of Elocution and Dramatic Art, Seven Oak City, Mo.*

See Premium List on Next Page.

NORFOLK BUSINESS COLLEGE
AND
SHORTHAND INSTITUTE.

Near Virginia Beach and Old Point Comfort. Delightful climate the year round. Open all the year.

Students can enter at any time.
Two experienced Instructors.
Elegantly Furnished Rooms.

THREE COURSES OF STUDY.
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WRITING LESSONS.

A series of carefully graded copies accompanied by an
INSTRUCTION BOOK.
Adapted equally well to the wants of the school room and the private student.

TESTIMONIALS:

"To say they are the product of Flickinger's brain and hand is enough.—*Isaac P. Spencer.*

"One cannot examine this latest production of your self without a profound admiration for the superior taste, masterly skill and practicability therein displayed. Success, president, grace and simplicity are seen in every line."—*D. W. Hoff, Superintendent of Penmanship, West City Schools, Delaware, Iowa.*

"It is a master work from a hand whose cunning is guided by a lofty ideal and ripe experience."—*C. P. Zaner, American Art College, Columbus, Ohio.*

"They have been a source of inspiration to myself as well as to those whom I have given them. I shall lose no opportunity to extend their circulation."—*H. W. Ellis, Wheeling, W. Va.*

"I am convinced that no 'Series of Lessons' has ever been offered to the teacher or business public or to the home-circle that is so logical, and in every respect so thoroughly planned and executed as is your work on penmanship."—*E. H. Huntsinger, Hartford, Conn.*

The copies are excellent and well graded and will do much to improve the writing of those whose practical work I refer them."—*S. S. Packard, New York City.*

It bears the stamp of coming from a master hand and mind."—*D. D. Williams, Milwaukee, Wis.*

Retail price, postpaid, $1. Wholesale price on application.

H. W. FLICKINGER, Prickett College, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS OF SHORTHAND.—You know what a good thing when you see it, and we want you to see Cap. Ames' Phonetic Shorthand. A copy of the Compendium will be sent free to any teacher applying for it on the letter-head of his school. Please write for it. AMES, WOOLLETT & BROWN, Publishers, 11-3 Rochester, N. Y.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is a valuable paper, especially for young people. The writing lessons given in its columns are worth ten times the cost of a year's subscription, without the consideration of other valuable contents. The paper should be in every family where education is appreciated.—*Sacramento, Cal., College Journal.*

The best plan in forwarding letters to advertisers who use nom de plumes is to enclose such replies in sealed envelope and in turn enclose this envelope in another addressed to THE JOURNAL. *Catalogues, newspapers, photos, etc., will not be forwarded unless postage for same is sent. When writing for information send stamp.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GRADUATE of city high school and of Sadler's this College, Baltimore, wants situation as teacher of penmanship, correspondence and bookkeeping. Has had considerable experience as a teacher and, for the past two years, as bookkeeper with large mercantile concern. "PRACTICAL," care PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL TEACHER is open to engagement. Four years' actual business experience at bookkeeping, banking, etc.; three years principal of a business college. Handles all the usual commercial branches, including penmanship. Is not a "Bonanser" or fancy penman. Best references. "SCHOOL AND OFFICE," care PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

WANTED, A POSITION to some good business college by a progressive teacher of 11 years' experience, who is willing to work to make a good school; have taught all branches in the common college curriculum, except shorthand; have a literary college education also. Address "PROGRESSIVE," care PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—By one of the largest commercial schools in California a first-class gentleman teacher of Penmanship, Shorthand, who has had experience both in office work and teaching. Must be a thorough all-round penman. Desirable. None but live men with good references need apply. Good salary. Address (stating full particulars) "ECLECTIC," care PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED, AN ENERGETIC MAN to buy one-half interest in a well established Business College. Organized in 1878. Located in a growing city of 25,000. An all around commercial teacher desired. Only the right one need apply. Address "ENERGETIC MAN," Care PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

The Journal Employment Service,

under its new push, first tried last Spring, has obtained positions for over 80 per cent. of the male teachers who have applied to it during that time (*when one month from the time their application was received.* We don't know of this record has ever been surpassed by an employment bureau of any description). The new service involves a great deal of letter writing and type-writing work, and the cost of it, which is very small (about one-eighth what the regular teachers' bureaus charge), is adjusted simply to cover the expenses to which it puts the correspondence, type-writing, &c. There is no profit in the service to THE JOURNAL. It is simply a convenience department to its friends and patrons. In case the applicant is not successful or is not placed in a position through us, every courtesy and privilege to us as actual loss of several dollars, extended to us by employers will be prized. Full particulars of the service upon request.

At this date, November 5, we have less than half-a-dozen teachers registered, and have vacancies for a number of them. Here are some of the details:

Wanted for a Normal Penmanship Department in a well-established business college in a Southern State.

Teacher of penmanship and commercial branches in one of the largest cities in the Union—Central Western.

Teacher of penmanship and commercial branches in two leading business colleges of the Pacific coast.

Male teacher of shorthand, see advertisement (Eclectic) above.

All-round teacher, strong in penmanship, in a progressive Virginia city.

Teacher of penmanship and commercial branches to begin Jan. 1st—Texas.

Experienced teacher of bookkeeping and penmanship—Nebraska.

Capable young teacher of penmanship, willing to work for a moderate salary for first year—New York.

Teacher of penmanship in public schools—Mass.

Bright young penman, salary $800—Ohio.

Teacher of commercial branches and stenography—Indiana.

Teacher of penmanship and bookkeeping—Georgia.

Teacher of Graham shorthand—Iowa.

We hold out no inducements and no promises to poorly qualified or incompetent teachers. We expect a teacher to be able to do just what he says he can do, and those who fail below this measurement will save themselves and school proprietors chagrin and trouble by properly qualifying themselves before they offer their services as teachers.

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CARHART'S
COMMERCIAL LAW.

The best class book published on the subject. Sample copies 50 cents. Send for circular. Address C. V. CARHART,
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TYPEWRITING BY TOUCH

A scientific treatise for teaching the manipulation of the Remington Typewriter without the aid of the eyes in locating the keys.

THE RESULT OF EXPERIENCE.

After two years trial this system has proven so successful that it is deemed advisable for the good of the thousands of typewriter operators to place it before the public.

Business Schools are Adopting this Method

It is easier than piano playing. By its use a continuous operation of the keys ensues. No waits to memorize a sentence, it is unnecessary.

No complicated fingering employed. It is easy, simple and speedy.

First edition now out and with unexpectedly large sales.

A copy will be sent to any address on receipt of retail price $1.25. Proper discount to Business and Shorthand Schools adopting it.

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Chi de' Business College,
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THE NEW TEXT BOOK.

SHORTHAND SIMPLIFIED.

Presents the principles of the Graham and Pitman systems in a clear and systematic manner; teaches "Reporters' Rule of Position" from beginning, and discards all that which will not be of actual use to the stenographer thus **SAVING MUCH TIME AND STUDY.**

TEACHERS and STUDENTS are DELIGHTED with it and pronounce it the EASIEST, HANDSOMEST and BEST Text Book on Shorthand.

Elegant paper, large type, superior engravings. Special chapters on capitalization and punctuation. Practice letters for students.

Retail Price, - - - $1.80.
Sample Copy to Teachers, - 1.00.
SPECIMEN PAGES FREE.

The Bryant and Stratton Publishing Co.,
11-12 451 MAIN ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Have you seen it?

"Musselman's Business Letter Writing" A beautiful little volume of 100 pages—an 80 lessons course. New, fresh, practical, and just what Business Colleges have long wanted. Retail price 50c. A copy by mail for examination, 30c.

Address L. L. Musselman,
Gem City Business College,
Quincy, Illinois.

BY THIS PLAN ☞ persons having no knowledge of any Short-hand can teach the art to themselves and others as thoroughly as any expert short-hand teacher or writer can. All that is needed is to follow directions given in Haven's "Companion," purchasers of wh ch are entitled also to complete course by mail.

QUICK-TIME METHODS OF LEARNING & TEACHING SHORT-HAND

SHORT-HAND & TYPEWRITING are described in full in "The Short hand Teacher's Companion," a treatise prepared especially to enable **ALL** teachers to qualify **ALL** their students—dull ones included—for either short-hand positions in **ONE** to **THREE** months. Introductory chapter **10c**

A few of Haven's aids for teachers and home students are: Selection of **100** lessons letter-words numbered for timing speed, **10c**; **10,000** words actual test testimony, also counted and numbered, **10c**; **10 000** words actual convention report, counted and numbered, **10c**; Haven's Reader's Business Letter Book, 11 days, short-hand and key, **10c**; Haven's easily joined short-hand vowels, applicable to any system, **10c**; Haven's easy and rapid short-hand numerals, for use in any system, **10c**; Haven's complete self-teaching short-hand lessons, entire theory, **10c**. Above, ordered at one time, **50c**. Send money order or U. S. stamps but nothing else **Curtis Haven** Room 17, Tribune Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

SHORT-HAND

Do you want to BE A BOOKKEEPER?
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Musselman's Perfection Pens!

The Perfection Pens are of English manufacture, and are unequaled for elegant penmanship of all kinds. They are suitable for business practice at home and in school, and are unexcelled for card writing, flourishing, specimen making, etc. They are just what they are labeled—"Perfection." These pens are fine, smooth-pointed, double elastic and very durable. Every pen is perfect. Over 10,000 gross have been sold in the past few months, and the universal remark from every one is: "They are the best pens I have ever used."

One-fourth Gross by Mail, Postage Prepaid, 30c.
One Gross, by Mail, Postage Prepaid, $1.0f.
Special terms to dealers, school boards and teachers for larger quantities. U. S. postage stamps taken.

L. L. Musselman
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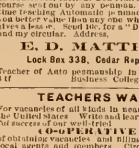

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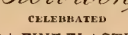

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Leading exclusive College of Penmanship and Art in America. The place to become a Penman, Artist and Teacher. Class drill and individual instruction. Three superior penmen giving entire attention to the school and work. Six hours instruction daily. Tuition reasonable. Good board and furnished room in private families only $3.50 per week. More applications for graduates than we can fill. All-round course of instruction embracing nice styles of Penmanship, Flourishing, Engrossing, Drawing, Portraiture and Theory. Finest Penman's supplies obtainable. Lessons by mail. Job work of every description done in a superior manner, on short notice. Diplomas designed and cuts furnished. Magnificently illustrated catalogue, showing work of graduates, with portrait of faculty, signatures, etc., etc., sent on receipt of five red stamps or a dime. 11-

Penman's Art Journal

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 202 BROADWAY, N. Y. $1 A YEAR—ENTERED AT N. Y. P. O. AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER—COPYRIGHT, 1891, BY D. T. AMES.

D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
B. F. KELLEY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1891.

VOL. 15. NO. 12.

Tired of Bad "Copy."

Editor George W. Childs Reads His Staff and Others a Lecture.

READ this, boys, from one of the best-known editors and publishers, and one of the most successful men of affairs in America—George W. Childs of the Philadelphia *Ledger:*

Because you write a bad hand do not therefore mistake yourself for a genius, and do not fancy that bad penmanship is a sure sign of genius." This was written once by a seasoned editor to a slapdash correspondent, whose easy writing made very bad reading to editors, printers and proofreaders, and who undertook to justify his scrawls by quoting in evidence the very bad hand that Horace Greeley wrote. True it is that Greeley's penmanship was atrociously bad—so was Reverdy Johnson's. But the world tolerated the almost illegible chirography of these eminent worthies, Editor Greeley and Lawyer and Statesman Johnson, because they were unable to do that kind of work any better—not because of genius—and we have the evidence of Mark Twain in his "Innocents Abroad" that Christopher Columbus could not pen as good-looking a letter as any ordinary scholar in an American primary school. Their penmanship, however, was bad, not because they were geniuses, but because they couldn't help it. Bad handwriting is not an unerring sign of ingenuity of any kind, and, contrariwise, the fact of being a genius does not necessarily involve handwriting so bad that it nearly sets editor and printer crazy to decipher it, so hard that it would provoke these patient and long-suffering public servants into the use of language that would be much more pointed than polished if they ever gave way to such profane infirmities.

No person but one who cannot write a legible hand is at all excusable for sending to another handwriting that is difficult to read. Whenever such writing is sent by man or woman who is able to do better, the sending of it is in the nature of an affront to the recipient except in the instance where the scrawl is caused by lack of time. It is, first of all, an intimation that the writer has no consideration for either the loss of time to which he puts the receiver of the scrawling and scrambling letter, or to his or her discomfort. It is a general intimation that this writing, shabby as it is, "is good enough for you." In the next place, the sending of such a letter puts difficulty in the way of the writer's own purpose, whatever it may be. If the letter goes to a busy person, almost continuously occupied with urgent affairs, it is almost certain to encounter delay. It is at once laid aside to wait a more convenient opportunity for plodding through its hard hieroglyphs, or it is put away in a pigeon hole or drawer for the leisure hour that may be a week or a month in coming. Once off the track such a letter is not only delayed, but the object of the writer may be totally defeated. The purpose of a letter, or of any written communication, is to convey information, to make something known, or to explain something to the recipient of the written paper, and therefore the writer should endeavor to write in a way that will plainly effectuate that purpose, and especially not in a way that may hinder or possibly defeat it. When you next sit down to write remember this.

Habitually bad penmanship is rarely

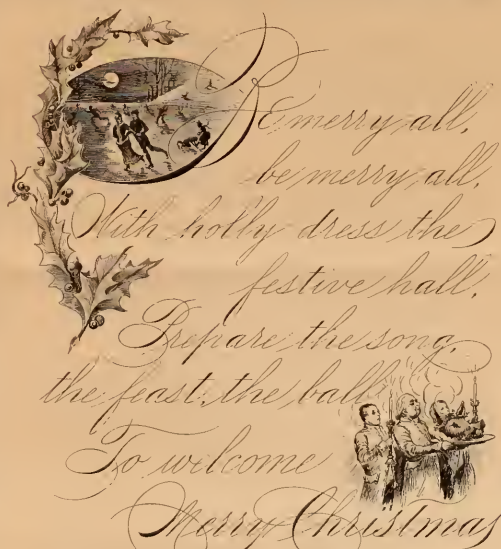


Photo-Engraved from Pen Copy Made in THE JOURNAL *Office.*

welcomed in a newspaper office, and nineteen times out of twenty is most unwelcome. We are speaking now of that description of bad penmanship that is difficult to read because of carelessness in the "scribbling" writer, or because of too much "flourish" by the ornamental commercial college graduate. The plain hand of the ordinary unprofessional penman is always preferable and rarely fails to get prompt consideration.

First Boy (to second boy, who has been fishing): "Catch anything?"

Second Boy: "I haven't been home yet."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Western Penmen's Convention.

THE WESTERN PENMEN'S CONVENTION will be in session at Louisville the last three days of this month. We are informed that the indications are favorable to a large attendance and trust that this fact will be fully realized. The editor of THE JOURNAL will be present if his business engagements permit. This Association has done much good and is capable of exerting a still wider influence.

We feel a little disappointed at not being able to place before THE JOURNAL readers in this issue the full programme of the meeting. Five or six weeks ago the chairman of the Executive Committee wrote us to say that the programme had been formulated and directed us to apply for a copy of it to Mr. G. W. Wallace, a member of the committee. We made such application and Mr. Wallace wrote that he had received the report and would forward it in a day or two. That is more than a month ago and is the last we have heard of the matter. We had still hoped to be able to print the programme, as we have no doubt it is or will be printed in *The Western Penman* for November, but at this writing that number has not been received. THE JOURNAL is a warm friend of The Western Penman's Association and always ready to contribute what it can to the prosperity of that organization.

Envelopes and Postal Charges.

The Popular Institution of Written Communication Over Two Centuries Old.

THE institution of payment for the carriage of letters and envelopes dates, so far as can be gathered, from the reign of Louis XIV—says a French writer—when a certain Sieur de Valfyer instituted a service of private post, with the Royal consent. He placed boxes at the corners of streets for the reception of the letters.

These letters were inclosed in envelopes bought at special offices therefor. In 1653 M. de Valfyer had also "note forms," or "formules de billets," for the dispatch of ordinary business communications for the inhabitants of the larger towns. One of these billets has been preserved to our own day.

Pélisson, the friend of Mme. de Sévigné, amused himself with this kind of correspondence. He once filled the blank portion of a billet with a letter addressed to Mlle. de Scudéry, in which he called her "Sapho," signing himself in the fashion of the time "Pisaodre."

This is the note which has been preserved, and it is probably the oldest existing example of a franked envelope.

Another model is represented by a letter in an envelope written by Louis XIV himself, to a son he had by Mme. de Montespan, the Count of Toulouse, Admiral of the Fleet during the siege of Barcelona. The letter is dated Versailles, April 29, 1706, written, sealed, and addressed by the King's own hand.

While the use of envelopes in France had become common, they were not used in England at all except for official correspondence, carriage free.

Among the archives for the British Empire there is a letter addressed May 16, 1696, to the Secretary of State, the Right Honorable Sir William Trumball, by Sir James Ogilvie. This letter is 4½ inches long by 3 inches broad, and almost the same as our modern envelopes. There is also preserved among the papers of an ancient Yorkshire family an envelope of fine paper, of the same square form, which was sent from Gênes in the year 1759.

We see from a passage of Le Sage's "Gil Blas," published in 1725, "Aurora de Gusman took two billets, put them in an envelope," etc., that at that epoch they commonly used envelopes for letters.

In the Egerton collection of MSS. at the British Museum there is an envelope resembling our present envelopes, which contains a letter from Mme. de Pompadour, addressed to the Duchesse d'Aiguillon, in the year 1760. There is also a letter addressed by Frederick the Great to an English general in his service. It is dated Potsdam, July 28, 1766, and has for cover an envelope of coarse paper similar to those in use in England at the present time. The difference between the two is that the one is open at both ends, while at the present time they are opened at the top. Before the introduction of the Penny Post envelopes were rarely used in England, because extra carriage was charged for every paper inclosed in another.

EXECUTED BY J. VREELAND HARING OF THE JOURNAL'S ART DEPARTMENT.

"Prepared for Business."

The Big Contract Taken by Classical Schools with Forty-Minute-a-Week Business Departments.—Who is the Humbug?

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

The writer of this article was very much interested while perusing a recent number of your interesting and valuable paper in trying to decipher the *fac-simile* of a signature of one of whom it was said in the *Journal of Education:* "This is the signature of one of the most prominent men on the National Educational Association programme."

In the writer's efforts to decipher the hieroglyphics referred to, he was forcibly reminded of the story told of a college student who, when urged by his classmate to join a class in penmanship and learn to write a "decent hand," replied: "Oh! it will never do for me to take lessons in writing, for if I should learn to write legibly every one would see my poor spelling."

Of course it cannot reasonably be expected that every educated man who has, perhaps, given but little attention to penmanship, at least who has never made it a specialty, should be able to write like Mr. Ames or like a score of others whose names appear from time to time in THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, any more than it could reasonably be expected that every lawyer should be an artist like Raphael or that every doctor should be musician like Beethoven; but in a country like ours, and in an age when the occasions for the communication of ideas by means of writing are so multiplied, for a man to claim to be thoroughly educated and at the same time not to be able to communicate his ideas to his fellow beings in writing legible enough to be easily read is, to say the least, very inexcusable.

As to whether penmanship has any "educational significance" or not, depends altogether on what kind of education is meant. In a business education, I think, most men who have had some experience in the matter would be willing to admit that the handwriting has considerable significance in the counting room. If some "prominent" man on the "Educational Association programme" thinks differently, let him be out of employment and then try to get a position in some mercantile business where accounts are to be kept and writing is to be done, and then let him report at his earliest convenience whether or not his handwriting had any educational significance.

To fit young men for business pursuits requires a special kind of instruction and training which classical colleges do not give, and which in nine cases out of ten can best be secured in a well equipped business college.

Business men are beginning slowly, but surely, to understand and appreciate this fact. Classical colleges, preparatory schools and high schools are also waking up to the fact that they must change their curriculums so as to make their courses of study more practical, in order to keep their pupils from leaving their "classic" halls, and "hieing away" to some business college.

As a result, many of the aforesaid schools hasten to open what are known as "Commercial Departments." These departments are, alas, too often "commercial" only in name. Occasionally, it is true, a professional penman or a practical bookkeeper and teacher of the science of accounts is employed, but in the great majority of instances some "regular teacher," who is perfectly innocent of a scientific or practical knowledge of bookkeeping, penmanship, business customs or commercial law, is employed to do the teaching. In the few instances in which a professional penman and teacher of commercial branches is employed the classes as a rule are so large, and the time for recitation so limited, that little or no individual instruction can be given.

The writer knows, personally, of several of these "prominent" schools in the city of New York, and there are undoubtedly scores of others where they claim to "prepare young men for business," and these schools are devoting *forty minutes* twice a week to bookkeeping, and in some instances thirty or forty minutes once a week!

A question something like this naturally arises in the mind of every thinking man: If a young man with a fair English education is done too well prepared for business after devoting from six to eight hours a day to hard work for six months or one year in a business college, under the tuition of competent and professional teachers, how well would he be prepared in one of these so-called Commercial Departments, where only forty to eighty minutes a week are given? And, secondly, if any class of schools is really (intentionally or unintentionally) humbugging the people, which is it—the business colleges or these "prominent" schools?

The facts in the case warrant us in saying that bookkeeping, penmanship, commercial law and the ethics of business are subjects which require study, thought, time and attention in order to master them; and, in the writer's opinion, any school where the proprietors are unwilling to employ a competent commercial instructor, and allow him sufficient time to properly instruct his classes, should not try to deceive the public by claiming to "prepare pupils for business."

AN OLD TEACHER.

Rescuing Precious Manuscript.

Accidents to Which the World is Indebted for Classic Masterpieces.

Many books that are now familiar to us in a dozen editions have only been preserved in a single manuscript. The parchment volumes of ancient Greek and Latin writers were in numberless cases seized upon, the original writing erased, and then used for the history of some saint, or for copying some part of the Bible.

In the Middle Ages the most valuable works of ancient times seem often to have been left rotting in old corners of monasteries, where no lover of books would have thought of seeking them. Learning being then a rare quality, the rarest manuscripts were often destroyed in this and other ways, without one thought of their priceless value.

Thus Quintilian was discovered in an old coffer, under a pile of rubbish, in a monastery; a most valuable copy of Tacitus was found in much the same condition in Westphalia; and the Code of Justinian was accidently found on the capture of a Calabrian town by the Pisans. Later on, a page from one of the lost portions of Livy's History was found by a learned man, forming the parchment of his battledore. He hastened to the maker, and found that the last page had been used the week before. In like manner Sir Robert Cotton, on going one day to his tailor, found the man just about to cut up for measures an original Magna Charta, with seals and signatures complete. Within our own times one of the most valuable manuscripts of the Greek New Testament has been rescued from a monastery on Mount Sinai.—*American Youth.*

ART MAXIMS.

Often orunateness
Goes with greatness;
Oftener felicity
Comes with simplicity.

Talent that's cheapest
Affects singularity.
Thoughts that live deepest
Rise radiant in clarity.

Life is rough:
Slog smoothly, O Bard.
Enough, enough
To have *found* life hard.

No record Art keeps
Of her travail and throes.
There is toil on the steeps—
On the summits, repose.
—*Boston Courier.*

Fastest Living Stenographer.

A Distinction that Belongs to Isaac S. Dement, the well-known Graham Writer.

Isaac S. Dement of Chicago is without question the most rapid reporter in the world. At Dayton, Ohio, on August 25, before the Ohio Stenographers' Association, he wrote at the astonishing rate of 315 words in one minute. Think of it! It hardly seems credible. The Dayton *Journal*, in commenting on this wonderful feat of Mr. Dement's, says:

"The parlors in the Phillips House were filled, and after some general talk Mr. Isaac S. Dement sat down at a table to give an example of fast shorthand writing. Mr. Dement has the record for the fastest writing in the world. At the Iowa contest last month he made the record of 309 words in one minute. Mr. Dement is wonderfully expert, and his work is astonishing. He practiced a while last evening at the dictation of Miss Hannah Lazarus, who read from entirely strange matter. Presently, after having got his hand in, he said: 'let her go.' Miss Lazarus read with great rapidity, but it did not seem to worry the writer in the least. Three timekeepers were appointed, and at the call of time he stopped. The count resulted in 277 words.

"The next test resulted in 305.

"Mr. Dement now told Miss Lazarus to read as fast as she could. The words came so fast that it was a difficult matter to take them by ear, to say nothing of writing them down. At the count the result showed 315 words.

"This beats Mr. Dement's official record by six words, but he says that one night he took 352 words in a minute.

"It was immensely entertaining and showed what could be done in the art.

"Others tried their speed, but none approached this expert's work."

In a letter to the editor, dated September 2, Mr. Dement says:

"In a private test in a reporter's office, after the convention was over, I reached my highest speed so far—357 words in one minute, which I read back accurately. Mr. John Collins, one of the official reporters of Dayton, took the same matter with me, getting 319 words, the matter which he left out being entirely unimportant. Mr. Collins is one of the best reporters in the country. The matter I took at the test before the association was entirely new to me, and my notes were readable."

The shorthand profession of the world has every reason to be proud of Mr. Dement, for certainly no reporter has ever reached such skill in rapid writing as he has.—*Frank Harrison's Magazine.*

Postal Clerks Weary.

"It makes us weary."

"It's the most senseless fad in the world."

The post office clerk went on: "Some fool has discovered that the most ungainly place in the world for a postage stamp is in the middle of the back of the envelope, where the flap is glued down."

"I see."

"It's a fad now. You must stick your stamp in the middle of the back of the envelope."

"Like a porous plaster."

"Exactly. Oh, don't the stamp clerks rage! They lose hours of time turning over letters and hunting for stamps. I'll resign if the fool-killer doesn't get to work."

"Must be very annoying?"

"Well, I should say it is. For heaven's sake don't spread this awful fever. I suppose next the idiots'll hide the postage stamps under a pile of bricks up in Harlem and expect the clerks to go out and dig 'em up."—*New York World.*

Wannamaker's Faith in Newspaper Advertising.

John Wanamaker says: "I never in my life used such a thing as a poster or dodger or hand bill. My plan for fifteen years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper and fill it up with what I wanted. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of 500 circulation for 5000 dodgers or posters. If I wanted to sell cheap jewelry or run a gambling scheme I might use posters, but I would not insult a decent reading public with hand bills. The class of people who read such things are poor material to look to for support in merchantile affairs. I deal directly with the publisher. I say to him, 'How long will you let me run a column of matter through your paper for $100 or $500?' as the case may be. I let him do the figuring, and if I think he is not trying to take more than his share I give him the copy. I lay aside the profits on a particular line of goods for advertising purposes. The first year I laid aside $3000; last year I laid aside and spent $40,000. I have done better this year, and shall increase that sum as the profits warrant it. I owe my success to the newspapers, and to them I will freely give a certain profit of my yearly business."

JUST FOR FUN.

[COMPILED BY B. F. KELLEY.]

Women may not be deep thinkers, but they are generally clothes observers.—*Texas Siftings*

Georgia has a woman train dispatcher. Every small boy knows of a woman switchtender.—*Washington Star.*

Call a Chicago girl large-hearted and generous, if you choose, but never refer to her as big-soled.—*Texas Siftings.*

Grimley: "What is it occasions that piteous moan along the coast this morning?

Pennyman:" It's very likely caused by the ocean stubbing its undertow against the rocks."—*Boston Courier.*

"How habits clug to a man," said Mr. Sniff. "I hired an old ex-barber to trim my lawn the other day, and he asked me if I would have it shampooed also."—*Binghamton Republican.*

AT THE SEASHORE.—*Chambermaid* (to saleslady excursionist): "Have you any towels?"

Saleslady (absent mindedly): "Turn to the right, third aisle down, left-hand counter. Ca-sh-sh!"

Mrs Jinks: "The Dutch make their dogs do the churning?"

Mr. J.: "H'm! That's where the expression 'working the growler' came from, I suppose!"—*Boston Traveller.*

"Where does the phrase 'He isn't in it' come from?" asks a subscriber. According to the best authorities it is attributed to Noah, who used the remark derisively in referring to some profane person who had criticised the building of the Ark.

"There are times," said the professional thinker of thoughts, "when man is made to realize his limitations and is filled with utter despair."

"Yes," replied Jumpoppe, "that's just the way I felt when my baby wanted me to give him the moon."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"Beg pardon, sir," said the man who had been standing up in the aisle of the car, as he wedged himself down by the side of a man who was trying to occupy two seats, "but have you ever traveled in Germany?"

"I have not, sir," gruffly answered the party addressed.

"It's an interesting country," rejoined the other, pleasantly. "You ought to visit it. You would have no trouble getting in now."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Important Notice to Journal Subscribers.

Look over the annual index on another page. It will pay you to read it through. If you want any back number in order to preserve particular articles for your scrapbook or for other purpose, order without delay. We have not many back numbers on hand. Price, 10 cents each; 25 cents for three.

This number also contains our Annual Premium Announcements, and should be preserved for reference. It will cost you 10 cents to get another.

We can change your address as often as you like, but you should notify us three weeks or so in advance of the change, or, if you can't do this, make arrangements to have your paper for that month forwarded. We cannot remail papers when we have not had timely notice of the change. You cannot reasonably expect us to pay for your own negligence.

Initials and End Pieces.

[TEXT AND ILLUSTRATIONS BY C. P. ZANER.]

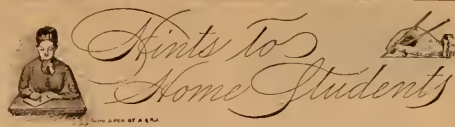
No. 2.

INITIAL making, like many other departments of illustration, is a profession in itself.

The purpose of an initial may be twofold. It may serve as a mere ornament or as an aid to the expression of the text. It may express beauty without any other thought than to ornament the page, or on the other hand, it may express thought without an effort to beautify.

That initial which expresses beauty and conveys thought is the kind most desired.

There may be in an initial that which would cause many to peruse the article following, and without which it would be unnoticed.



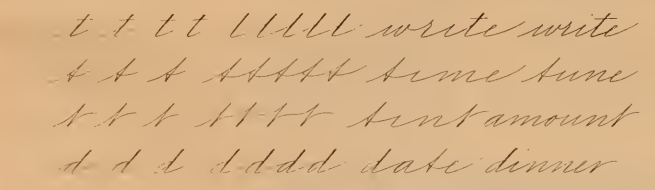
"The Journal's" Writing Club.

A Course of Instruction in Penmanship Specially Designed for Private Learners.

[TEXT AND ILLUSTRATIONS BY W. H. PATRICK, BALTIMORE.]

No. 2.—Semi-Extended Letters.

IN the previous issue of THE JOURNAL we presented for your study and practice the short or one-space letters. We present this month the different forms of what are termed the semi-extended letters, singly and in combinations. These are the only letters in the alphabet that occupy two spaces above the base line and one and one-half spaces below. Do not try to be extremely accurate in this matter of spacing and thereby sacrifice your speed. Bear in mind what has appeared so frequently in these columns relative to position, movement, legibility, etc. You cannot master this entire lesson in a single hour. If you are in earnest about your work, you will find enough material in these exercises to keep you busy for a week. There is but one road to success, and that is honest, earnest toil.



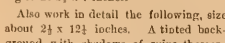
Exercises with Mr. Patrick's Lesson.

To know *what* it is that would attract and the ability to make it attractive, is the office of him who would excel in initial making.

Instructions for February.

Submit outline drawings from life for an initial P of a man standing with drawing board in left hand making a sketch. His right side nearest you. Drawing to be 2½ x 7 inches.

Also work in detail the following, size about 2½ x 12½ inches. A tinted background with shadows of ruins thereon. Make the grapes dark and the top leaves light. All drawings should be in my hands by January 5.



Short Chats with Learners.

BY THE EDITOR.

I WONDER if the boys and girls among THE JOURNAL'S subscribers who wish to improve their handwriting but are not able to take a course of personal instruction fully realize and appreciate the opportunity offered them by this department? I have not the slightest wish to interfere with any who already enjoy the advantage of personal instruction by a competent teacher. Always keep in mind that when you place yourself under the care of an instructor the first thing essential to success is the soldier's duty of *obedience*. You must execute *his* orders and only his, or you cannot hold him responsible for the results. Teachers, like generals, have different methods, though the end in view may be the same. Don't waste your energies by trying to work out two or three different plans at the same time; such efforts lead to discouragement, confusion, failure. Because Mr. A does a thing one way and Mr. B. another, it does not signify that one is wrong; both may be right, but the student who tries to follow both at the same time or to cut out a middle course for himself is pretty sure to go wrong. Choose one leader, follow him loyally and let the responsibility rest with him

* * *

The course of lessons by Prof. Patrick now running in THE JOURNAL is particularly designed for that class of students often designated as "home learners." It will be full and complete, and will leave nothing undone that is essential to the making of good writers. At the same time it is not intended to interfere or conflict with any business college course or course pursued by any other penmanship teacher. Doubtless there are students in schools who would find the lessons a great help to them as a sort of supplementary course to the individual instruction they receive. I expect that many such will follow the lessons, but my advice is that every such student first consult his teacher. The alert penmanship teacher may be relied upon to keep himself posted as to these lessons. Probably he will approve them in all material points, for Prof. Patrick is known to be a careful, progressive, successful teacher, and in that case he will be glad for his students to get what good they can from the lessons as an auxiliary to the personal instruction they receive. But it is better in every instance to consult the teacher on this point.

* * *

Another important matter. The scope of this scheme of instruction is intended to be much wider than that of the usual penman's paper lessons. It is designed not only to give instruction, but to keep in touch with the learner, to examine the work he is doing, criticise it; in a word, to do all that can be done without actual personal contact. Every interested subscriber becomes a member of "THE JOURNAL'S Writing Club," and is invited to send specimens of his work for review and criticism. They will be acknowledged either by letter or through THE JOURNAL—in the latter way when the points in question are of general interest to the class. A postage stamp should be inclosed in the letter. As the lessons progress it is likely that some of the best specimens submitted by students will be engraved and published from time to time. If you experience difficulties, state them, in order that proper advice may be given; if anything is not clear to you, say so, and it will be explained. The fact is that the plan as outlined gives to THE JOURNAL subscriber all the privileges of a course of instruction by correspondence, worth at least five dollars. Is not this giving a large return for your subscription investment? I think so, and I think you think so. If you do, I hope you will make it a point to lay these facts before every one of your friends who appreciates the comfort, the luxury and the hard-pan dollar-and-cents value of a good hand writing. Will you do it?

* * *

SINCE the November JOURNAL came from the press several have written to say that they had no fault to find with the business letter by Henry S. Gourlay, which appeared in that issue. And it is a good letter, as I distinctly said at the time. The slight defect about it is the unnecessary use of capital letters. They occur in seven places where small letters would be better and, strictly speaking, the use of them is therefore improper. I mention this in no critical spirit and only mention it at all because there is a noticable tendency nowadays to employ capital letters more or less at random. Such tendencies should be discouraged. A capital letter should mean something, or it should not be used; it should convey an idea that a small letter would not, or its use is improper. It is well to be particular in small things, or we shall be apt to go astray when we come to deal with large ones. In this connection THE JOURNAL acknowledges business-like drafts of Mr. Gourlay's letter with some modifications from W. W. Bailey, Albany, Oregon, and E. M. Cruse, Chicago.

He Whistled.

Old lady (to grocery boy): "Don't you know, boy, that it is very rude to whistle when dealing with a lady?"

Boy: "That's what the boss told me to, mum."

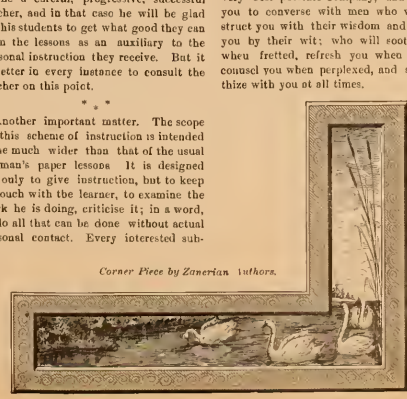
Old lady: "Told you to whistle?"

Boy: "Yes'm. He said if we ever sold you anything we'd have to whistle for the money."

Books are the friends of the friendless, and a library the home of the homeless. Taste for reading will carry you into the very best possible company, and enable you to converse with men who will instruct you with their wisdom and charm you by their wit; who will soothe you when fretted, refresh you when weary, counsel you when perplexed, and sympathize with you at all times.

Largest Blank Book in the World.

E. J. Decker of Chicago has made for Dr. Februey of the same city the largest blank book in the world. It weighs 280 pounds, and it required the efforts of several draymen to load it on a dray for delivery. Its leaves are made of rope manilla. It is bound in canvas and its covers weigh 50 pounds. Attached to them are two padlocks and chains by which the contents of the book can be locked from curious eyes.



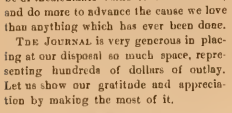
Corner Piece by Zanerian Authors.

Greeting.

It is not without misgivings that I accept for a time the responsibility of conducting this important department in this great journal, especially since I succeed one of the very ablest men engaged in public school work, Professor Hoff, and am called to the place made vacant by the death of Prof H. C. Spencer, whom we all mourn as one of the noblest of the pioneer heroes who labored so zealously to make our profession worthy of the public recognition and the honorable position it now enjoys.

In accepting this responsibility, I fully realize that it will be what the profession at large makes it. If all of you who are interested in this work will rally to the support of our department by contributing the results of your thought and experience, we can build up a department which will be of incalculable value to us as teachers, and do more to advance the cause we love than anything which has ever been done.

THE JOURNAL is very generous in placing at our disposal so much space, representing hundreds of dollars of outlay. Let us show our gratitude and appreciation by making the most of it.



FRATERNAL NOTES.

Please send us such personal items as may come to your knowledge. Those of us who are engaged in public school work need to become better acquainted with each other, and this column is intended to conduce to this end.

Miss Lucy E. Keller, formerly Supervisor of Penmanship, Grand Haven, Mich., has gone still farther West—Duluth, Minn., —where she holds a similar position. One who has read the many valuable contributions by Miss Keller in THE JOURNAL does not need to visit the schools under her supervision to know that she is a success as a teacher.

Howard Champlin, who was called to take charge of penmanship and drawing in the public schools of Nashville, Tenn., says in a personal letter that he is much pleased with his new field of labor, and promises to send us an article on the condition of penmanship in the South. This will be looked forward to with great interest. He also says that they are preparing an exhibit for the World's Fair. "The Athens of the South" is very fortunate in securing one of our most "level headed" young men. Mr. Champlin is a thorough student, a conscientious teacher and hard worker, and has, we believe, a brilliant future.

By the way, we wonder what has become of that other young Southern giant (intellectually), Myron S. Beard! He seems to have deserted his brethren entirely since his happy marriage. While not at present engaged in public school work, he has valuable ideas upon all phases of our subject, and knows how to clothe them in the best of language, so we hope that he will soon awaken to the "stern realities of life."

If you find anything in this issue of THE JOURNAL which has helped you, show the paper to your friends, call their attention to the Public School Department and thereby do them a real favor.

We have a number of good things in store for early issues. Do not miss them.

JOURNAL readers will be delighted to know that that brilliant Western star, D. W. Hoff, will continue to favor us with scintillations from his fertile brain and busy pen. His first article will probably be on the duties and work of a supervisor of penmanship in public schools, a new and important subject, and there is no one better able to handle it than Mr. Hoff.

C. P. Zaner, being one of those valuable adjuncts to our profession who know more than their one specialty, renders important service to our cause by lecturing before public school associations and institutes. He always gives them solid food well prepared.

We wish to secure the address of every special teacher and supervisor of penmanship in the United States and Canada, in order to publish a complete list. Will you not kindly aid us by sending the name and address of every one you know?

Lyman D. Smith of Hartford, who needs no introduction to the teachers of America, being the author of "Appleton's Copy Books," promises to contribute frequently to this department.

We intend establishing a question and answer column as soon as we have a stock of questions. Send in pointed questions concerning difficulties you have encountered in your own work.

Dr. Bouton, Superintendent of Public Schools, Bridgeport, Conn, one of those superintendents who regard the subject of penmanship as of sufficient importance to merit the *positive* encouragement of the most able school men, and who is a *positive* power for the elevation of the habits, tastes and morals of the pupils, has promised to favor us with an article on "What a Superintendent can do to improve the Writing in his Schools," or the duties of a superintendent in this respect. This is a new subject and we can guarantee that it will be ably handled.

Encouraging Attitude of the Educational Press.

One of the most encouraging "signs of the times" is the growing willingness of the strictly educational press to award to writing the important place it should have in our scheme of public school education. In this way the whole teaching profession will be reached and the result a new era, an era of legible writing by the masses.

The *School Bulletin* has during the year published a very valuable series of articles by Supervisor Wells of Syracuse, and the last two issues of the New York *School Journal* contain a feast for those seeking light upon one of the most perplexing problems which confront the average teacher.

The articles are all so good, each dealing with a different phase of the work, that we wish space would permit their republication entire, but we can only give a brief extract from each, and cordially invite the writers to favor this department of THE JOURNAL with contributions. Several of them have already promised to do so.

I would give thirty minutes daily to writing in grade one, fifteen in the morning and fifteen in the afternoon. In grades two and three, twenty minutes daily; grades four, five and six, from twenty-five to thirty minutes daily, and grades seven and eight, from thirty to forty-five minutes three or four times each week. I do not believe it educational economy to burden pupils once a week, taxing them beyond both their mental and physical capacity, then to totally neglect that subject for the rest of the week.

Become restless! Where is the school that would not!
D. W. HOFF,
Supervisor of Penmanship, Des Moines, Ia.

There must be a spirit of enthusiasm aroused among the pupils that will draw out their best effort. There is no better way to interest them in the penmanship than to have plenty of movement, or play of the muscles, provided for. Music to accompany if possible, giving the time or speed, is always to be desired. When they find out that writing rhythmically is a delight, they will not be slow to improve. But associate, first and last, *movement* with *close-spaced writing*, in order that the relationship of one to the other may be recognized—cultivating muscular sense—and the combination of the two will become at last automatic, so there will always be *life* to the writing at the same time there will always be a large per cent. of *form*, thus securing easy action with legible results. Do not pin the class down to mathematical exactness, make the writing elastic enough to develop the pupils' individuality. Mathematical exactness is as detrimental to writing as to speech. Do not confound liberty with license, however, and allow the pupil to set up a standard for himself. If well trained in movement, he will individualize the standard forms; he cannot help his own individuality flowing through his muscles, where they are free. Naturalness in writing is far more desirable than machine-made letters.

LYMAN D. SMITH,
Supervisor of Penmanship, Hartford, Conn.

Blackboard exercises should precede desk work. Supply each pupil with a whole stick of crayon. Arrange the pupils at the blackboard, arm's length from it, so that the crayon rests lightly and easily on the board. In unison let the children make firm, even down strokes, working as the teacher counts. Let the teacher count at first somewhat slowly, then increase the time until the pupils move easily and rapidly.

The first exercises to be given are the down and upward strokes with the crayon. Care should be taken that the lines are of uniform length and even distances apart. Circle practice should follow, repeating in the same circle until there is a free arm movement. The next work is to be done at the seats. Each pupil should have ample room for movement.

Training School Principal in a Distinguished Normal School.

The teacher has previously written a copy on the board, as nearly perfect as possible, between lines ruled like those on the slates. Discuss the letter to be taken, having a detailed word description given by the children. Give any terms the children will need in the description. The work at first is almost wholly individual. The teacher watches the child, guides his hand when necessary, and encourages any effort on his part, even if the result is imperfect. In no lesson does she need more faith and patience.

Begin with the simplest principles, their combinations, and finally the letters based on these principles. Take another principle and the letters based on that. Follow the order given in a recognized system of penmanship. *Review much, proceed slowly, and encourage often.*
MABEL W. EWING.
Training School, Lowell, Mass.

The next thing is movement. "What! movement in the first year?" Yes; not the movement that we use in the higher grades, but the same, as far as it goes. One of our teachers devised a plan for using sticks, meat skewers, for teaching pencil holding and movement. It saved the pencils and has answered every purpose, and is perhaps better, for the minute a child gets a pencil in his hand he wants to mark with it, and that is the very thing we do not wish him to do.
ANNA E. HILL,
Supervisor of Penmanship, Springfield, Mass.

If, on the contrary, the effort be to establish right relations between subject and object, between mind and knowledge, writing will not be expected until the thought to be expressed is present in the mind, until the child has the desire to write, "the impulse to write," in order to express thought.
SARA D. JENKINS,
Professor of Methods New York College for the Training of Teachers.

My first lesson is a "slant" lesson. I draw a few slanted lines upon the board and ask the pupils to make some for me in the wide spaces on their slates.

Then I pass among the children, loosen the fingers which grasp the pencil too tightly, telling them the pencil cannot work well if pinched, and notice whether they move it down or up in making the slants. I always find a few who choose the latter way. I continue this lesson a few days in order to accustom the children to handling the pencil and use it occasionally, later, for busy work.
MARY E. KINGSBURY.
Brookline, Mass.

Disappointments Due to Carelessness—Some Devices that have Worked Well

Many teachers are often surprised at the kind of fruit resulting from their labor. We often wonder why it is that the very pupils who have been in our penmanship classes day after day and have practiced so diligently, prepare such miserable poor manuscript when placed upon examination or any other work in which a neatly written page is desired.

In many cases the reason is this: In the every-day class work the student has not been taught to give attention to the neatness of the page of practice paper, but without any thought as to how the page will appear when completed, he scribbles over it, writes and rewrites, until the paper becomes a sight horrible to behold, and the pupil has thus acquired the habit of carelessness.

We too often lose sight of our goal in the means that we use to attain it.

If the class is being drilled for movement *alone*, that is no reason why no attention should be given to the appearance of the written page.

Let all your practice have system about it and avoid the habit of slovenliness in writing, even at the expense of a few more sheets of paper.

Besides giving attention to neatness in all your work there should be special drills for this purpose. I have used the following plans with good results:

Toward the close of the writing hour require each member of the class to prepare a full page of his best work from a copy or exercises placed on the board by the teacher. After having given just enough time for the page to be written, pass through the room and collect a number of the best papers, and hang them up in the room where they may be conveniently examined by all members of the class after dismissal. Explain to the class that some of the specimens are exhibited for good points in one particular and some in another—as freedom of movement, legibility, good form, general appearance, etc.

As another means of accomplishing the same end I have had prepared a number of practice books of about twenty-four pages each; ten minutes of each hour is spent in writing in these books, and when filled they are taken up, graded and criticised. One side of every sheet is ruled, thus giving practice in writing on an unruled page. This is very important, as our best writing, and that which is seen by the general public, must be done without a line.
W. E. STIPP.
Bushnell, Ill.

We are very glad that Bro. Stipp has given so much emphasis to the importance of requiring neatness and accuracy in all written work. It is the only way we can train the average pupil to habits of accuracy and neatness, and such habits, when once established, are invaluable. It is natural for some pupils to be cleanly and neat, but others must be trained to it by careful, constant, painstaking teaching. We think that teachers often require too much of pupils, almost compelling them to do their written work carelessly. Where the course of study will permit we urge that teachers require only as much written work as can be done well in the time allowed, and then refuse to accept it until it is the pupil's *best* effort. This course will have a wonderful effect upon all their work.

"Read and Re-read—Sift, Select."

Although the encouraging letter below was not written for publication, we think it worthy a place in this department for the valuable hints it contains, especially regarding the practical application of suggestions gleaned from the professional journals.

The combined experience of others, properly digested, imbued with our own individuality, and incorporated into our work, is one of the surest means of growth and advancement, and in this statement Bro. Purdy has unintentionally conveyed to us the information that he is wide-awake, thorough and progressive—the only type of teacher who can hope to gain and maintain public confidence in this age of educational pruning and growth. He writes:

I am glad to learn that you intend to continue lessons on teaching penmanship in public schools

The courses of late have been excellent, and many valuable hints and suggestions have been offered.

They are just what specialists have wished for, and now we have them to our heart's desire, and thanks to THE JOURNAL.

My plan for some time past has been not to read JOURNALS and then lay them aside, but to read and re-read, carefully sift, select parts that I think would be a help to me in conducting lessons; introduce them along with my

own methods, and if they fail to have the desired effects throw them out, but if not, adopt them.

I will say just here that I have found in most every JOURNAL *something* that has been a help to me, and I pity the teacher who *can't get some good* from each and every JOURNAL.

Keep the ball rolling and you will have supporters

Most respectfully yours,

S. S. PURDY,
Supervisor Penmanship in Public Schools of Saginaw, Mich.

Teaching Children to Write.

A Graded Course of Study in Penmanship for Public Schools.

BY J. C. WITTER—COPYRIGHT INTERESTS RESERVED - SERIES BEGUN IN NOVEMBER JOURNAL.

NO. 2.—FIRST YEAR.

AS THIS is the time when the foundation is laid for the child's future education, and habits formed now are likely to be permanent, I regard it as the most important year of the school life, and shall devote much time and space to it. If all the habits of the little ones committed to our care during the first three years of school life are correctly formed we shall have accomplished more than can be accomplished in any other three years of the child's life. Then how sure we should be that we are right, and when sure, how careful that nothing is neglected! Do we always fully realize our great responsibility as teachers, and that we are not only building for time, but eternity?

Materials.

The kind of materials used in all grades is of more importance than we are likely to think, but the notion that any scrap of waste paper and an old pen that his father has thrown away is good enough for a boy is rapidly vanishing from the minds of parents, and there is a vast improvement in the average quality of materials used in schools.

I hope to see the time when slates are banished from the school-room, not only for technical writing, but for any purpose. They are productive of more carelessness and slovenliness than any other one thing.

The child, as a rule, acquires bad habits of position and execution while using a slate, which require long and arduous work on the part of both teacher and pupil to overcome. Some of those bad habits are: Incorrect position of the hand and fingers; a habit of hearing down upon the pencil, which he could not do without breaking a lead pencil, and which requires often a year or more to overcome after he takes a pen. In fact, this is one of the most serious and difficult habits to break. With a lead pencil and paper he would acquire a lightness of touch, and the change to pen and ink would not be like starting anew to learn how to write. In addition to these sins which the slate must answer for, the grooves cut for lines interfere seriously with a free movement of the point of the pencil over the surface.

Prof. D. W. Hoff in his most able and valuable course of lessons in THE JOURNAL strongly opposed the use of slates, and Prof. Walter S. Perry, Director of the Art Department of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, for many years engaged in public school work, and one of the authors of Prong's Drawing, says:

Pupils should not be allowed to work on slates. If there is one thing that causes more bad habits in school work than another, it is the slate. The slate saves a few pennies a year, but writing, drawing and cleanly habits suffer greatly. When the pupils know that their work can easily be erased, they become exceedingly careless, and do not think enough about what they are doing; they trust to accident for correctness of line, and if not secured the first time, they erase, and make a second thoughtless attempt. Moreover, they lose the power to gain delicacy of touch, and so long as they work upon slates they fail to secure many desirable results.

Carelessness and slate work may almost invariably be mentioned together.

Lead Pencils and Paper

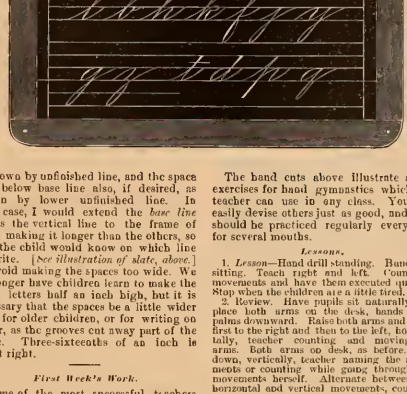
are the materials I would give the child the first year, and I have never known a teacher to go back to slates after using pencil and paper.

We use in the Bridgeport schools a little blank book about six by eight inches, containing fifty sheets of a good quality of "parchment paper" (costing five cents), ruled one space (one-eighth of an inch) between lines. The line on which the letters rest or "base lines" is *red*, and the lines which indicate the spaces, *blue*. This feature makes it very easy to have the child understand on which line he is to write, as red and blue are the first colors children learn, at the same time giving the advantage of having all the spaces indicated, which it is almost impossible to have on slates. The teacher can use red and blue crayon for lines on the blackboard, thus making it perfectly plain to the child where he shall write.

The pencils used should be of good quality or they will prove very unsatisfactory to both pupil and teacher. Dixon's Century No. 3 is the best cheap pencil that I know of (two to three cents), and Dixon's American Graphite, M. B. (five cents), the best.

Preparing Slates.

But slates must be used in many schools, and it is necessary that you know how to rule and use them. The accompanying picture illustrates the best method, in my opinion. The slate is first ruled from one end to the other (*across* instead of the long way, as in illustration), like the upper part of the illustration, as the pupils make letters only one space high at the beginning and do not need the other space lines, which would confuse them as to which was the proper line to write on. Later, when they come to learn the two and three space letters, the space line can be added



as shown by unfinished line, and the space line below base line also, if desired, as shown by lower unfinished line. In that case, I would extend the *base line* across the vertical line to the frame of slate, making it longer than the others, so that the child would know on which line to write. [*See illustration of slate, above.*]

Avoid making the spaces too wide. We no longer have children learn to make the short letters half an inch high, but it is necessary that the spaces be a little wider than for older children, or for writing on paper, as the grooves cut away part of the space. Three-sixteenths of an inch is about right.

First Week's Work.

Some of the most successful teachers are now advocating the entire omission of technical writing during the first year, giving the time to training in position, movement, etc. They claim that these can best be acquired apart from any attempt at making definite forms, and that there is no necessity for writing, the highest mode of expression, until the child has acquired by training in observation, ideas, and from printed words, a vocabulary.

I believe that this is, in the main, good doctrine, especially where children start to school at the age of four or five, but as a rule, the general course of study requires written work and we must meet the conditions. But I believe that not less than one week should be given to this vitally important part of the work. We are starting the child upon a

Life-long Journey

Is it not worth the while to take time to start him right?

When a child first comes into the schoolroom, at the age of four to six (in fact, a baby), the pencil which seems such a simple thing to us is to him a very unwieldy implement, and he must be made familiar with it before he can be expected to use it to make definite forms. It is, in

my opinion, a great mistake to give a child a (to him) complicated form to imitate before he has acquired some degree of familiarity with the instrument he is to use in making it.

The hand cuts above illustrate a few exercises for hand gymnastics which any teacher can use in any class. You can easily devise others just as good, and they should be practiced regularly every day for several months.

Lessons.

1. *Lesson*—Hand drill standing. Hand drill sitting. Teach right and left. Count for movements and have them executed quickly. Stop when the children are a little tired.

2. Review. Have pupils sit naturally and place both arms on the desk, hands open, palms downward. Raise both arms and move first to the right and then to the left, horizontally, teacher counting and moving her arms. Both arms on desk, as before. Up, down, vertically, teacher naming the movements or counting while going through the movements herself. Alternate between the horizontal and vertical movements, counting about ten times for each, until the children are a little tired.

3. Review. Have children keep the left arm stationary on left side of the desk, and slide the right arm back and forth (hand open), first toward the right and then the left, while you count. Move about the room and see that every pupil has the position indicated, and that the arm bends at the elbow, sliding on the under or fleshy part of the fore arm. No slate, pencil or other material on the desk.

4. Review. Give children an unsharpened pencil or the unsharpened end (no other material), and have them repeat sliding the arm back and forth, bending at the elbow, and the hand in an easy, uncramped position. Do not depend upon general directions. Go to each pupil individually and see that he has a correct position, and continue doing so with each lesson until it becomes a *fixed habit*. It will require much time and practice, but it will *pay in the end*.

5. Review last lesson. Have children move the pencil over the desk as though making small circles and lateral or horizontal ovals. By this time they should know right hand, left hand, right side of the desk, left side of the desk, right side of the body, left side. Have them turn so that the right side of the body is a little nearer the desk than the left side, slightly right oblique, both arms still on the desk, and practice movements suggested.

Remember that careful, painstaking thorough work this week will make your work easier next week, and so on for each succeeding week.

(To be continued.)

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

[Contributions for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, office of THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL. Brief educational items solicited.]

Facts.

Africa has 700 languages.

Nearly every city in America now has a superintendent of music.

Ann Arbor opened with 2,500 students.

The Amazon River and its tributaries offer 25,000 miles of navigable waters for very large vessels.

The average salaries of the mistresses in the London board schools is $950.

San Francisco claims to pay the highest salaries to teachers, on the average, of any city in the country.

Normal schools for teachers have been in existence in Spain since 1839. At present the country has 47 such schools for men and 38 for women.

The University of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended on the average of recent years by 3000 students, is the third largest in Germany.

The school officials of Boston have posted notices in all the school buildings of that city forbidding the chewing of tobacco by the pupils. They have even posted the notice in the girls' high school building, much to the indignation of the young women.

The total school enrollment for the United States reported July 1, 1891, was close to 14,-230,000. The total public school enrollment, including about 65,000 in universities, schools for training teachers, etc., was near 12,-750,000.

The smallest of all the States, Rhode Island, has the largest population per square mile, or 318.44 persons. The figures of the last census show that if the whole Union were as densely populated it would contain 845,760,800 inhabitants.—*Boston Globe.*

A young miss who had recently begun the study of geography in a private school in New York City, was asked by her father what she knew about New York Bay.

"Oh, I don't know anything about that," was the reply, "but I can tell you all about Asia."

It is said that President Webb of Mississippi College was interviewed by a young man who wanted to go to school.

"Well," said the president, "what do you know?"

"Nothing," was the response.

"Well, you are just four years ahead of most pupils. It takes them four years to learn what you start with. Your prospects are fine, sir."

Fancies.

The board of education—the schoolmaster's shingle.

The Lick telescope shows 100,000,000 stars, but a lick without a telescope frequently does as well.—*Chicago Times.*

In mathematics the clergyman is most interested in addition, and the divorce judges in division.—*Philadelphia Times.*

"I am not literary, but I can pen a stray article now and then," said the farmer's boy, as he drove home the lost pig.—*Baltimore American.*

"Do you know what the dead languages are, Rufus?" asked the great orator. "Yes," Latin, Greek and English." "English?" "Yes, English is dead, you said you murdered it in your speech last night."

"Listen," said one student to another; "There comes the professor of mathematics, and from the way he's singing I should judge that he is full of beer."

"Yes," replied his roommate; "he's evidently reciting his lager-rythms."—*Inter-Ocean.*

Prof. Goldburgman: "Herr Kannstnicht, you will the declensions give in the sentence, 'I have a gold mine.'"

Herr Kannstnicht: "I have a gold mine; thou hast a gold thine; he has a gold his; we, you, they have a gold ours, yours or theirs, as the case may be."

Prof Goldburgman: "You right are! Up hand proceed! Should I what a time pleasant have if all Herr Kannstnicht like were!"—*Ex.*

In one lot there are four calves and in the other two young men with their hair parted in the middle and many calves in all?

Teacher: "Now each of you boys give a sentence and turn it into the imperative form."

Michael: "The horse draws the cart."

Teacher: "There, put it in the imperative."

Michael: "Glang, git."

T SQUARE ATTACHMENT.

Every Draughtsman will appreciate it

A device by which the T square head is automatically held in place against the drawing board, preventing all slipping, and giving freedom of both hands to work with; especially useful on a sloping board. Can be applied to any board or T square and changed from one to another in one minute. Does the work of expensive and elaborate appliances. Price 15 cts. each. Address

J. R. FARREL, 1129 PARK AVE, NEW YORK CITY.

General Miscellany for Leisure Reading.

Postage Stamps by the Billion.

American Tongues Licked Thirty-seven Million Dollars' Worth Last Year.

GEN. A. D. HAZEN, Assistaot Postmaster-General, in a recent syndicate letter gives some facts about postage stamps, and American stamps in particular, that JOURNAL readers will be interested in. The sub joined matter, both text and illustrations is from that source.

Of the fifty-odd billion pieces of mail which are posted in the world every year nearly three billions go through the post offices of the United States. We spend every year more than $52,000,000 for postage, and during the past twelve months American tongues have licked the backs of $37,000,000 worth of sticky stamps. The postage stamps sold every year the world over far surpass in value the riches of Jay Gould or the Rothschilds, and the postage stamp industry of the world is one of the great factors in the machinery which moves the universe to day. And yet postage stamps are of comparatively recent origin. It is barely fifty years ago since they were first used in England, and in 1847 Congress first authorized their use in the United States.

P. O. Stamp of St. Louis, 1845, Value $75

Madison, Fla. Stamp 1861, Value $150

New York City Local postoffice stamps Value $50 each

21 ¢ Envelope stamp, red on buff paper. Date 1853, Value $15

In no way can one get a better iden of the growth of the United States in both population and business than by looking over the statistics of stamp sales. During the three years after stamps were first adopted, from 1847 to 1851, only four million stamps in round numbers were sold. It took the people about three years to get acquainted with their value and to show that they appreciated the reduction of the postage to three cents in 1852 the volume of letters increased almost fifty millions in a single year.

The reduction of the postage from three cents to two cents had a radical effect upon the sale of postal cards, a great many people preferring to send their mail under cover rather than by card. It had a great effect also on the use of envelopes for advertising matter, many advertisers preferring to send their circulars at the two-cent rate in sealed envelopes.

Our postal cards were first issued in May, 1873, and during the first two months of their use there were 31,000,000 of them issued. During the following year 90,000,000 were used, and in 1878 the number had risen above 200,000,000. During the past year we used 386,000,000 postal cards, and we expect to put out more than 400,000,000 this year. The Government gets these cards made for 35 cents a thousand, or at the rate of thirty for a cent, and the contractors are complaining that they can make no money at these rates.

The ordinary postage stamps cost the Government a little more than seven cents a thousand, and these stamps are all made under contract and by private firms. The stamped envelopes cost proportionately much more, but the Government endeavors to increase the sale of these over the stamps to as great an extent as possible. It sells the envelopes at about cost, and you cannot buy of the stationers envelopes of as equal quality at the cost of the stamped envelopes after deducting the face value of the postage. The use of stamped envelopes obviates the danger of the stamps falling off in the mails, and it lessons the number of letters which come to the Dead Letter Office The paper of which they are made has a water-mark which effectually prevents counterfeiting, and there is no danger of any one trying to wash the ink off a stamped envelope and thereby use it a second time for postage.

The stamped newspaper wrapper was first adopted in 1861, and the Department sold 1,000,000 of these during the first three months following their issue. They were first made bearing a two-cent stamp, and in October, 1870, the one-cent stamp was added. The increase of newspaper wrappers and stamped envelopes had been steady since their reduction, and last year 451,000,000 of the two were issued. Of these 220,000,000 of the envelopes bore a request for return to the writer in case they were not called for.

There is not the same scope for the engraver in the making of the stamped envelopes as there is in the postage stamps. There is an art in postage stamps, and the United States has stood high among the engravers of the world for years as to the beauty and finish of its stamps. The stamp collectors of the world now number hundreds of thousands, and every stamp is scrutinized in its minutest details. Our stamps are sent abroad in large numbers, and many people know America as much by its postage stamps as by anything else. In engraving a stamp the work is largely done in accordance with the colors in which the stamp is to be printed. If the stamp is to be of a dark green it will need a different sort of engraving from what it would receive were the color to be brown or red. This can be easily seen by looking at different stamps and by noting the bad effects which have been produced when a color has been changed from the one which was originally adopted when the engraving was made.

Goliad Texas, 1861, Value $50

Stamp in use at Livingston, Ala 1861, $100

Greenville, Ala stamp, 1861, Value $50

Confederate Stamp of Mobile, Value $35

Stamped envelope paper 1849, Value $10

This, it seems to me, was the trouble with the green stamp which has just gone out of use. The engraving was not adapted to the color. The green three-cent stamp was a work of fine art, and if you will take the old green three and compare it with the late green two you will see what I mean by engraving in accordance with color. In the green three-cent stamp the background of the oval is heavily shaded and the head stands out in strong relief. In the two-cent stamp the background is lighter, and this gives the stamp a lack of strong contrast and makes it look flat and tame.

An Elephant Farm for California.

Well, Well! How would THE JOURNAL boys and girls like to sit down to a breakfast of nice juicy elephant chops, each chop running the length of the breakfast table?

California proposes to "bear" the African market. She now has broken in upon the ostrich feather trade, and one of her citizens, Mr. Newbuary, proposes to establish an "elephant farm." Mr. Newbuary, in an interview in the *Times-Mirror*, thinks great practical uses could be found for the elephant. He thinks as an article of food he is better than the horse

All African explorers speak highly of elephant steaks. The full-grown elephant weighs about 7000 pouods, and Mr. Newbury estimates that he can count on some 3000 pounds of first-class meat from each animal. In twenty-five years he expects to see elephant meat for sale in all markets. Steaks as big as bed mattresses will hang up on all sides, and French elephant chops with handles on them six feet long will lie on the counters. Elephant hides, he thinks, will be found valuable for leather; slightly thick, perhaps, but it can be split. Then there is the ivory, always in good demand. The clip of wool from an elephant will, of course, he admits, be small, but there were formerly woolly animals of the elephant kind, and he does not see why careful breeding may not revive the species. Fine all California elephant's wool clothing he considers a possibility of the future. But it is not alone in these ways that Mr. Newbuary expects to be able to teach California to profit from the elephant. It is a powerful and intelligent animal, and as a beast of burden will be as successful in California as in India. It can be readily broken to harness and can draw enormous loads. Nor does he despair altogether of the elephant as a driving animal. He thinks it not unlikely that the California trotting elephant may be evolved as the American trotting horse has been. Calmen may yet call out: "Keb, sir, keb! Nice closed keb and rapid elephant!" Of course, as a saddle beast the elephant has already proved its superiority in the Orient. Its gait, however, at present is irregular, but Mr. Newbuary sees no reason why it may not be taught a graceful canter and a swinging gallop. But the most practical place where the elephant can be put to immediate usefulness Mr. Newbuary considers to be the orange groves. "In picking oranges," says Mr. Newbuary, "the trained elephant would be a great success. He would come as a boon to orange growers. He could readily reach all over the trees with his trunk and carefully pick the fruit and place it in a bag hung around his neck or a basket tied on his back. He could pick more oranges than ten men, and never strike for higher wages or flirt with the hired girl. If I were asked to name in three words the hope of California for the future, I should answer 'Elephants, elephants, elephants.'"

Cost of Living, Dying, Getting Married and Getting Drunk.

The investigations of an inquiring statistician have brought out the fact that getting born cost the people of the United States $250,000,000 annually; that the total expenses of getting married are $300,000,000, and that getting buried costs $75,000,000. The addition of the fact that getting drunk costs us $900,000,000 per year adds a new and sarcastic impressiveness to the admonition: "With all thy getting get understanding."—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

"Friday Luck," Good and Bad.

Friday is an unlucky day, they say. Well, yes; and so are Saturday, Sunday and the rest of the week if a day is to be called unlucky because some unpropitious events happen on it. Here are some notable events happening on Friday, handed up by a careful investigator whose name THE JOURNAL would be glad to give if it had any means of finding out:

Lee surrendered.
Moscow was burned.
Washington was born.
Shakespeare was born.
America was discovered.
Richmond was evacuated.
The Bastile was destoyed.
The Mayflower was landed.
Queen Victoria was married.
Fort Sumpter was bombarded.
King Charles I. was beheaded.
Napoleon Bonapante was born.
Julius Cæsar was assassinated.
The battle of Marengo was fought.
The battle of Waterloo was fought.
The battle of Bunker Hill was fought.
Joan of Arc was burned at the stake.
The battle of New Orleans was fought.
The Declaration of Independence was signed.

Are there no "lucky" things in the list? THE JOURNAL takes very little stock in "luck," any way. It is good enough in its way, perhaps, but the person who puts a *P* before it and works it out on that plan is the one who gets the most out of life every time.

The Storm King.

Here is a charming bit of description, whether one be interested in birds or not, by Michelet, a distinguished Frenchman:

I see a small blue point in the heaven. Happy and serene region which has rested in peace for above the hurricane! In that blue point, and at an elevation of ten thousand feet, royally floats a little bird with enormous pens. A gull? No; its wings are black. An eagle? No; the bird is too small.

It is the little ocean eagle, first and chief of the winged race, the daring navigator who never furls his sails, the lord of the tempest, the scorner of all peril—the man of war or frigate bird.

We have reached the culminatiog point of the series commenced by the wingless bird. Here we have a bird which is virtually nothing more than wings, scarcely any body, barely as large as that of the domestic cock, while his prodigious pinions are fifteen feet in span. The storm bursts; he mounts to lofty heights where he finds tranquility. The poetic metaphor, untrue when applied to any other bird, is no exaggeration when applied to him: literally, *he sleeps upon the storm.*

When he chooses to cut his way seriously all distance vanishes; he breakfasts at the Senegal; he dines in America.

Mosquitoes by Weight.

This comes from Boston (*The Globe*) and should be official:

It is told of a great author that he was wont to amuse himself by jumping over a chair. But I have a correspondent who, as the following shows, amuses himself by weighing mosquitoes:

"DEAR BUD BRIER: I have recently weighed some mosquitos of this locality on a sensitive balance. The average weight of one mosquito was 1.27 milligrammes—that is, it would take three hundred and sixty thousand (360,000) to weigh a pound.

"Mosquitoes which had filled themselves with human blood were found to weigh about three times as much as others, showing that they had swallowed twice their weight in blood."

Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, working to make it come out right.

By C. F. Johnson of The Journal *Art Department.*

Guarding Uncle Sam's Treasure.

The Treasury watch is composed of seventy veteran soldiers, who are cut into three squads, dividing every twenty-four hours into three equal watches of eight hours each. The men wear no uniforms, and would not impress the casual visitor to the Treasury during the hours when the public is admitted. The guards go unarmed during the day, but at night carry a large 42-caliber six-chambered revolver, which is too large to be concealed in a pocket and must be carried in the hand all the time. Every one who passes the Treasury at night may see pacing to and fro in the lofty area between the granite pillars and the wall of the building solitary figures. A person cannot approach within one hundred feet of the building without seeing a guard. Such a watchman, silent and martial in bearing, guards each of the four entrances to the Treasury. The guards who traverse the corridors at stated intervals touch electric buttons to announce their presence in certain parts of the building. All this system of interior watchfulness was the work of Secretary Folger, who during his term in office lived in constant dread of an attack on the Treasury. So far as human watchfulness can be relied on the Treasury is guarded, but there must soon be new safes, and the commission will soon report to Treasurer Nebeker its recommendations for building new vaults and strengthening the old ones. —*Am. Youth.*

To Tunnel the Alps Again.

Another great railroad tunnel is to be dug through the Alps, and Geneva is greatly rejoiced because she thinks she will now catch some of the travel which has long been attracted over the Gothard route to Zurich and the Reuss Valley. The tunneling of the Simplon has taken definite form, and work is to begin at once. The tunnel will connect the Jura-Simlomp Railway Company's line, which now terminates on the north at Brigue, with Domod' Ossolla, on the south in Italy, the existing terminus of the Italian-Mediterranean Company's line. It is estimated that the total cost of the tunnel and its approaches will be $15,000,000.

From Brigue to the center of the mountain there will be but a single boring, which will be large enough to receive a double line of rails. The tunnel will then be divided into two smaller tunnels, running parallel, and each containing a single line of rails. It is thought this plan will be most economical and better for the purposes of ventilation. An exhaustion shaft is to be made at the highest part of the boring, where the tunnel divides and where the volume of smoke and gases will naturally be greatest. All the people of French Switzerland are very anxious to see the realization of this scheme. The junction of these two railway systems will bring southwest Germany into more direct communication with the important towns of Northern Italy.

Steam Power on Earth.

According to the Leipsic *Tageblatt*, four-fifths of the world's steam engines at present in operation have been constructed within the last quarter of a century. France possesses 47,590 stationary engines, 7000 locomotives and 1850 marine engines; Germany, 59,000 stationary engines and boilers, 10,000 locomotives and 1700 marine engines; Austria only 12,000 stationary engines and 2800 locomotives. The force of the steam engines in operation in the United States is equal to 7,500,000 horse power, of those in England to 7,000,000, in Germany to 4,500,000, in France to 3,000,000 and in Austria to 1,500,000 horse-power. In these figures the horse power of locomotives is not included; in the beginning of 1890 the total number of the world's locomotives amounted to 105,000, representing from 7,000,000 to 5,500,000 horse-power. Taking the figures as 6,000,000 only, this gives the total horse-power of the whole of the steam engines and locomotives on the earth as 40,000,000. The horse-power of a steam engine may be estimated as equivalent to the power of three horses, and the power of a horse is equivalent to that of seven men. The world's steam engines, therefore, represent the enormous total of 1,000,000,000 men, or double the number of workers in the world, the total population of the earth being estimated at 1,450,000,000 souls.

Trying to Spoil Another Pretty Historical Story.

One by one the cherished idols of childhood go by the board, and we learn that Queen Isabella as the patron of Columbus no more existed than Tell with his apple and Nero with his fiddle. At least this is the stand taken by many ladies in the Northwest against the Isabella statue business at Chicago in connection with the big fair. They declare that Isabella did not believe in the theories of Columbus, and made no sacrifices for him, not even a finger ring, but that his friend, the court Intendant, borrowed from the treasury of Aragon the 17,000 florins necessary to equip his three shabby little ships. Moreover, they say that the Queen who exiled 150,000 wealthy and intelligent Jews, the manufacturers, artisans and learned men of the land, ought not to be canonized in marble by the women of a free republic. The battle between the fair disputants is still on.

Business Writing Clubs.

Business Writing Clubs appear to be gaining in favor. Many have been organized during the past year, some of them numbering hundreds of members. They are instructed usually in ten-lesson terms by expert penmen. These clubs have regular officers—president, vice-president and secretary. When properly conducted there can be no doubt as to the healthfulness of their influence, and we are informed that there is a steadily growing demand for them in various sections of the country.

Drawn for The Journal *by Zanerian Authors.*

Bill's Tenor and My Bass.

EUGENE FIELD IN "CHICAGO NEWS."

Bill was short and dapper, while I was thin and tall—
I had flowin' whiskers, but Bill had none at all;
Clothes would never seem to set so nice on me as him—
Folks used to laugh and say I was too powerful slim.
But Bill's clothes fit him like the paper on the wall!
And we were the sparkin'est beaus in all the place
When Bill sung tenor and I sung bass!

Cyrus Baker's oldest girl was member of the choir—
Eyes as black as Kelsey's cat, and cheeks as red as fire!
She had the best sopranner voice I think I ever heard—
Sung "Coronation," "Burlington" and "Chiny" like a bird;
Never done better than with Bill a-staudin' nigh her,
A-holdin' of her hymn book so she wouldn't lose the place,
When Bill sung tenor and I sung bass.

Then there was Prudence Hubbard, so cosy-like and fat—
She sang alto and wore a pee-wee hat;
Beaued her around one winter, and first thing I knew,
One evenin' on the portico I up and called her "Prue!"
But, sakes alive! she didn't mind a little thing like that—
On all the works of Providence she set a cheerful face,
When Bill was singin' tenor and I was singin' bass.

Bill, never more we two shall share the fun we used to then,
Nor know the comfort and the peace we had together when
We lived in Massachusetts in the good old courtin' days
And lifted up our voices in psalms and hymns of praise—
Oh, how I wish that I could live them happy times again!
For life as we boys knew it, had a sweet, peculiar grace
When you was singin' tenor and I was singin' bass.

The music folks have nowadays ain't what it used to be,
Because there ain't no singers now on earth like Bill and me:
Why, Lounel Bangs, who used to go to Springfield twice a year,
Admitted that for singin' Bill and me had not a peer
When Bill went soarin' up to A and I dropped down to D;
The old bull-fiddle Beza Dimmit played wasn't in the race
'Longside of Bill's high tenor and my sonorous bass!

Bill moved to California in the spring of '54,
And we folks that used to know him never knew him any more;
Then Cyrus Baker's oldest girl—she kind o' paued a spell,
And, bankerin' after sympathy, it naterally befell
That she married Deacon Pitkin's boy who kep' the general store;
And so the years—the changeful years—have rattled on apace
Since Bill sung tenor and I sung bass.

As I was settin' by the stove this evenin' after tea,
I noticed wife kep' hitchin' close and closer up to me.
And, as she patched the gingham frock our gran'child wore to-day,
I heerd her give a sigh that seemed to come from far away—
Couldn't help inquirin' what the trouble might be.
"Was thinkin' of the time," says Prue, a-breshin' at her face,
"When Bill sung tenor and you sung bass?"

The Fountain Pen—Old and New.

Oh, a new fountain pen is a very good thing
When it works!
But, oh, how you're tempted to give it a fling
When it shirks!
You pound it and shake it. It won't work, by jingo!
And the best you can do is to make the old thing go
By jerks.

You spatter the blotter, you pound with your fist—
It's no use.
The ink you start stops coming when you desist;
Like the juice
Of an orange sucked dry, that parched lips might grow to,
And your thoughts, if you spoke them, would sound like "Oh, go to
The deuce!"

Being Christian, you keep all your thoughts to yourself,
As you should,
And you throw your new prize on the very top shelf—
Well and good!
You hunt up your ink-stand, you dip your quill in it,
Then you write for ten hours ninety-six words a minute—
Or could.
—*Somerville Journal.*

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.

22 BROADWAY (near Fulton St.), New York.

Advertising rates, 30 cents per nonpareil line, $4.50 per inch, each insertion. Discounts for term and space. Special estimates furnished on application. No advertisements taken for less than $2.

Subscription: One year $1; one number 10 cents. No free samples except to bona fide agents who are subscribers, to aid them in taking subscriptions.

Foreign subscriptions (to countries in Postal Union) $1.25 per year.

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New York, December, 1891.

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We invite attention to the partial prospectus of THE JOURNAL *for 1892 printed on another page of this issue. The new features will begin with the January issue, which will be as rich, varied and attractive both in text and illustration as we can possibly make it. Already we have in hand a number of fine engravings for this issue, including a beautiful half tone representation of "St. George and the Dragon" from the pen of D. W. Hoff. This will take a half* JOURNAL *page. Another striking illustration will be a handsome New Year design, combination of flourishing and text by that prince of penmen, D. T. Ames, to be sent to present another New Year design by H. W. Kibbe, another of the leaders of our art. In the "Galaxy of Flourishers" series will be large and handsome specimens by J. A. Weiss and other well-known penmen. In fine, the January number will be on every department one of the best illustrated and most attractive penmanship papers ever brought from a press.*

A PENMANSHIP AND COMMERCIAL TEACHER'S VIEW.

MY DEAR MR. AMES:

As a penman and commercial college teacher and reader of THE JOURNAL for many years, I wish to congratulate you on the carefully edited, substantial and superbly illustrated paper you are giving us. The originality of THE JOURNAL in inventing new features for our profit and entertainment is simply marvelous. I notice that these new features start with THE JOURNAL. Without attempting to make a catalogue of them, I readily recall that it, first of all penmanship papers, has introduced and popularized:

Ornate initials, end pieces, etc.; illustrated convention reports; special department for public schools; pictorical comic designs; prize penmanship competitions; employment bureau service (to the efficacy of which I can personally testify); half-tone and general illustrations exhibiting the highest order of the penman's art; specimens showing the writing of business college teachers and pupils, and, by no means lea t, THE JOURNAL'S wonderful way of accumulating and serving news relating to the *personnel* of the profession. If there be a commercial school proprietor or a penmanship teacher who doesn't feel grateful to you for producing the sort of paper THE JOURNAL is, and doesn't show his appreciation by using his influence in its behalf among his pupils and friends in the way of subscriptions, it seems to me that he is certainly not only untrue to them and behind the times, but painfully wanting in those attributes by which our profession should be distinguished.—*M. L. Miner. Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Humor of an "Organ."

OUR FRIEND, Mr. J. W. WARR of Moline, Ill., has long enjoyed a reputation as a humorist. One has only to mention the name to set any denizen of that locality roaring with laughter at thought of the many side splitting jokes which for years have interspringled insidiuous disquisitions on "How we Sow Yellow Squash" and "Sure Death to Potsto Bugs" in his paper, the *Western Plowman*. In fact, we can bear personal testimony to the mirth-provoking proclivities of our friend as evidenced by the choice *jeu d'sprit* bric-a-brac which is a distinguishing feature of his many and able publications, from jests flavored with "garden sass" in his *Plowman* to subtle witticisms on the virtues of Sweatioe "to correct offensive perspiration of the armpits," in the last number of his *Business Education*.

It is a rare good thing to have the reputation of being a funny man and a rarer good thing to be one; our friend has the one and is the other. We congratulate him. Where such humor resides, biliousness and dyspepsia have no place. Sweatioe and Breathine are anomalies; and, though with characteristic generosity the festive proprietor may offer to the less fortunate patrons of *Business Education* Crimpine to make their hair curl, and Bleachine for "moles, freckles, blackheads, oily skin, &c., warranted not to streak the complexion," perish the thought that he personally can ever feel the need of such commodities.

One of the latest and most successful ebullitions of our gifted friend appears in the November issue of his new "organ," *Business Education*, and relates to a narrative printed in THE JOURNAL for October under the heading, "History of an Organ." We quote:

> There is one instance in which a suspicion might be aroused that he [the editor of THE JOURNAL] was trying to manufacture sentiment against the manner in which *Business Education* was established, by making wholly unwarrantable inferences. When he states that there are about 1200 commercial colleges, with at least 3000 teachers, who were not consulted in this movement, the inference is that these schools are all members of the B. E. A. If they were not, they would not expect to be asked to decide what particular magazine or paper was adopted as its organ. That this is very far from being true every business educator knows. A very small minority is composed in the B. E. A.

Bless us! The essence of this statement is almost as comical as its grammar. Fancy THE JOURNAL appealing to the "1200 unrepresented schools and the 3600 unrepresented teachers," and trying to deceive them into believing that they are members of the B. E. A.! We blushingly admit, however, having assumed in our former comments that *Business Education* was to stand as the official representative paper of the entire business-teaching profession, and not simply for the "very small minority" which Mr. Warr assures us "is composed in the B. E. A." This minority assuredly includes some of the brightest men in the profession; but does our jocular friend mean to say that all commercial schools that were not represented at the late meeting and not let into the "organ" secret are, like Dixie's balloonists, "not in it" so far as *Business Education* is concerned? Or perhaps our homely intellect is not equal to the subtleties of this joke.

It is refreshing, also, from our simple standpoint, to learn from Mr. Warr that these rank outsiders "would not expect to be asked to decide what particular paper or magazine *was adopted* as its organ." To which might be added, if all reports are true, that in addition to the outsiders a good many insiders were not invited to share in the decision until all the "adoption" had fallen into the past tense, as Mr. Warr very appropriately employs it. No statement of the facts could be neater or more precisely fit the case, as we understand it, than the literal value of these words from *Business Education's* own mouth. All this might not have been, our friend infers, had the committee in charge of the late convention been gifted with foresight, and we quite agree to this view. Nothing seems more certain, however, than that our brilliant friend himself had been subjected to a timely endowment of the prophetic spirit, and there is a nebulous impression abroad that one or two gentlemen sustaining business relations with him, and supposed to possess an artificial "pull," were similarly endowed plenty long in advance of the meeting to have let it be known that so important a step was contemplated. We may be wrong in this. When our friend prints the ante-convention history of the "organ" which he is supposed to be at work on we shall know all about it officially, and it will doubtless make very fine reading.

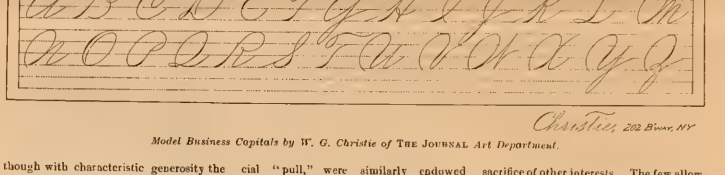
That we are liable to error is freely admitted. A case in point was our failure to remember meeting Mr. Warr at any of the conventions we attended. Our friend calls our attention to this error, stating that he was present at several conventions and made speeches. This is doubtless true. Our mistake is probably due to the fact that in preparing the lists of the members whose contributions to the B. E. A. on a basis of hard cash as well as eloquence, the name and fame of Warr have apparently eluded the historian of that organization.

But the funniest thing of all is this paragraph from *Business Education*, which immediately follows the quotation above:

> When year after year the Association voted a certain paper [THE JOURNAL] a "subsidy" in good sound dollars for making a popular report of the convention, this question was never raised, although 1150 out of 1200 schools were not consulted. If *Business Education*, to whom not one dollar had been voted by the B. E. A., was not adopted as the official organ on "good business principles," how about the business principles on which former "subsidies" have been granted?

We quote this joke in full, because Mr. Warr, who in the past has been too busy tickling his rural constituency with the facetious details of "Fence rail Philosophy" to give attention to the real facts, has evidently borrowed the statement from one or two individuals who have used it in their guerrilla warfare against THE JOURNAL, knowing it to be a perversion of truth and a slander. These particular men, by the way, have rarely contributed anything to THE JOURNAL, even their own subscriptions, beyond working it for such free advertising as they could get and loading its files with paper expressions of approval and esteem. The fact is, Mr. Warr, that years and years before the commercial school fraternity of this country grew to be so numerous and powerful a body as to open up to you a vision of profit in running an official "organ" to represent it, THE JOURNAL was struggling with all its might to build up and maintain an organization that would tend to knit together the brotherhood, popularize it with the general public and enlarge its possibilities of usefulness. How much influence THE JOURNAL exerted in this direction it is not for us to say, but no one at all conversant with the facts will deny that it gave its space and its resources in the fullest possible measure. For years no other publication in existence paid any attention to this matter. During this time when THE JOURNAL was fighting the battle alone, it happened, two or three times in thirteen years, that the Association appropriated a small amount in payment for advertising given it. THE JOURNAL was then, as now, first of all a penman's paper. The proportion of space it devoted to the Association was always much in excess of what it could afford, and at a considerable sacrifice of other interests. The few allowances that were made all together would not pay for the typesetting, white paper and other expenses involved in the report of a single specified meeting. Year in and year out, regardless of appropriation, THE JOURNAL published fully and freely all the official announcements, editorial after editorial and an extended report of the proceedings, and laid them before the members of the Association and its tens of thousands of readers who were not members, months in advance of any official publication of the proceedings. It may interest you and enlighten you, Mr. Warr, to read the subjoined extract from the official proceedings of the B. E. A. a good many years before the publisher of *Business Education* made up his mind to sacrifice himself upon the altar of practical education, conditionally upon being presented with an exclusive B. E. A. franchise and a subsidy of ten thousand subscriptions raised by members of that organization:

> Mr. Packard read the following relative to THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, which unanimously adopted as the sense of the meeting:
>
> "Inasmuch as Mr. Dan'l T. Ames of New York, editor and publisher of THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, has, from its inception, aided and promoted the purposes of the Business Educators' Association—having, in fact, in an important sense been its father; and inasmuch as his hand and heart are always in the work of our specialty, always ready to do good work for education and morality, we, the members of that association in convention assembled at Washington, feel it to be no less a duty than a pleasure to commend Mr. Ames and his journal to public favor.
>
> "Especially do we commend him and it to



Christie, 202 Bway, NY

Model Business Capitals by W. G. Christie of THE JOURNAL *Art Department.*

Initial by S. D. Holt.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL feels that it can safely promise its readers to **MAKE A NEW RECORD FOR PENMANSHIP JOURNALISM** during the coming year. Contracts have been entered into with prominent members of the profession to supply papers and illustrations embracing all the leading phases of the penman's art. Some of these series are *now* running. Others are in hand and will follow shortly. Among the many attractions already provided for are :

Hints to Home Learners,—Lessons by W. H. Patrick and Others.

THE JOURNAL has engaged Mr. W. H. PATRICK, one of the best writers and teachers in the country, to give a thorough course of lessons, designed especially to reach those who have not the advantage of personal instruction. Those who follow these lessons will have all the privileges of a course of lessons by mail that would cost from $3 to $5, asking questions, sending their work for criticism, etc. Mr. PATRICK'S lessons will be supplemented by "Short Chats by the Editor" and helpful suggestions from many sources. (Mr. Patrick's Lessons were begun in November, 1891.)

Initials, End-Pieces, etc.—How to Make Them.

Everybody must have noticed the demand for ornate initial letters, end-pieces, etc., for books, periodicals, catalogues, etc., opening up a new field for the penman. The brilliant work in this line done by Mr. C. P. ZANER has led THE JOURNAL to arrange with him for a series of papers of instruction. The plan is wholly outside of the usual run. The learner is made to do his part, being told in advance what the illustration is to be, and required to work it out according to his own ideas. Mr. ZANER has promised to do this better than he has ever done anything, and that means a great deal. (Begun in November, 1891.)

Free-hand Drawing and Illustrating.

Arrangements are being perfected for a series of lessons in this most important branch.

Engrossing, Lettering and Brush-Marking.

Each of these subjects will receive attention during the coming year by well-known experts. They will all be fully illustrated.

How to Make Money With a Shading Pen.

This will be told by one who speaks from experience. The resources of this little instrument are just fairly beginning to be known to the general public. These papers will be illustrated.

Business Forms, Business Methods and Business Law.

The Editor of THE JOURNAL is preparing a series of papers on these subjects which it is believed will be of great benefit to all young people who have their own own way in life to make. The object will be to make them familiar with forms of "commercial paper;" with the main points of commercial law; to give practical hints on handling business correspondence, including the writing and dictating of letters, filing and consulting them, filing mail orders, etc. The illustrations will be by THE JOURNAL'S Art Staff.

The Penman's Leisure Hour —Introducing our Galaxy of Flourishers.

While THE JOURNAL is the warmest sort of an advocate of order, plainness and neatness in business writing, and an uncompromising enemy of sprawly, flourishy writing, it nevertheless recognizes the penman's claim to diversion like other folk and finds much to admire in a beautiful clear-cut "flourished" design. The Editor has arranged to introduce a veritable "Galaxy of Flourishers," the brightest lights in the business contributing products of their skill. An effort will be made to get away from the mother-eaten and the conventional, offering new and unique forms. Arrangements have already been made for producing specimens by SCHOFIELD, DENNIS, MOORE, DAKIN, SKEELS, COZAD, WESCO, STUBBS, ZANER, HARMAN, LAMPMAN, HOWARD, BROWN, COURTNEY, MILLER, GATEWOOD, KRIEHN, STUART, FARLEY, CHILOISH and many others. ("Galaxy" Series begun in December, 1891.)

Penmanship in Public Schools.—Points from Live Teachers.

This department of THE JOURNAL'S work has been greeted with enthusiasm by public shool teachers and will be further strengthened during the coming year. Mr. WITTER'S papers will cover the entire course, taking the child as he enters and putting him through all the grades. The papers will be fully illustrated by Mr. WITTER and THE JOURNAL staff. Many other progressive teachers will describe their methods and contribute hints, criticisms, etc., to this department. The list of contributors already secured includes CHAS. R. WELLS, LUCY E. KELLER, MARY E. SMITH, HOWARD CHAMBLIN, D. W. HOFF, LYMAN D. SMITH, A. W. SHAVLOR, W. H. BELTZ, W. F. LYON, J. O. WISE, C. W. SLOCUM, D. H. FARLEY, J. P. BYRNE, H. W. COLE, W. A. MOULDER, E. A. MACDONELL, S. S. PUROY and many other teachers experienced in public and graded school work. (Mr. Witter's Course begun Nov., 1891.)

Penmanship in Business Colleges.

This subject, as in the past, will receive thorough and careful attention from acknowledged leaders in the profession.

Training Teachers, Getting Situations, Holding Them.

Points from those who have had experience, which will be of special value to young teachers.

Making Pen Copy for Reproduction by Photo-Processes.

It is surprising, after all that has been said, how many capable penmen fall far short of the best results when they make copy for process reproduction. They have learned a few points, probably, but there are many things that must be known and known well, little things mostly, but quite essential. These we propose to tell, systematically and connectedly, describing the chief processes—photo-engraving, zinc-etching, photo-lithographing, half-tone work, etc.; pointing out special advantages of each; showing common mistakes, etc., with hints as to handling the plates in the printing and much general information. Illustrations will be freely used. This series of papers alone ought to be worth the subscription price to any penman.

Organizing and Conducting Writing Classes.

Many penmen make money conducting night classes, summer classes, four-week classes, etc. THE JOURNAL will tell how the details may be managed to advantage.

Millions Hanging by Disputed Signatures.

True stories, stranger than fiction, in which the disposal of gigantic fortunes depends on the skill of the penmanship expert in detecting forged and spurious writing. Some of these stories involve conspiracies and incidents of the most intensely thrilling character. (Story of the great Davis Will Conspiracy, involving probably $13,000,000, in November, 1891.)

Wanted: Office Assistant; Must be Good Penman. Address in Own Handwriting.

Interesting results from such an advertisement in a metropolitan daily.

"A Little Nonsense Now and Then."

THE JOURNAL'S popular "comics" will continue to be a feature the coming year. We have arranged for contributions by A. C. WEBB, J. F. TYRRELL, PHOTHINGHAM and others whose pictorial *bon-mots* have already given JOURNAL readers pleasure. There are some promising new names on our list, too.

Card Writers Tell the Secrets of Their Art.

A bright string of suggestions, experiences, etc., by well-known card writers.

Boys who Shine as Penmen.

Glimpses at the juniors who are making their mark as artists and teachers, with portraits sketches and specimens. "Women writers," teachers and school owners of distinction will also have attention.

Glimpses at Our Private Scrapbook.

The Editor started a penmanship scrapbook over 25 years ago. It has hundreds of pages now, with specimens by nearly all the best known penmen of the country from the time it was started. Many of these have now passed over to the great majority. A description of this scrapbook cannot fail to interest penmen. At the same time we shall give suggestions as to starting and keeping a penmanship scrapbook.

Penmen with Big Heads for Business,

Sketches of well-known writers who have succeeded well in other lines of business. Also "Favorite Amusements of Noted Penmen;" chatty papers on the sports they like, the books they read, etc.

How I Earned my First Dollar.

An object lesson for boys. Leading teachers and business men tell how they made their start in life.

General Miscellany for Leisure Reading.

Many interesting special articles will be introduced in this department, including selections from standard authors, stories, bits of poetry, description, etc. JOURNAL readers will be invited to contribute to this department from their own experiences. Mr PACKARD has promised more of his charming impressions of "A School-master Abroad." JONQUIL will reappear with "Leaves from the Note-book of a New York Newspaper Reporter," telling something about how a great newspaper is made. "Letters from Many Climes," contributions from JOURNAL readers in all parts of the world, will be another feature.

Prize Penmanship Contests.

This feature, which has been tried by THE JOURNAL in a number of different ways during the past few years, is good enough to continue, and we have in mind several new competitions, especially for stimulating the zeal of learners. Details will be given later.

The point is that whatever other penmanship literature you may have (and there is much good to be had outside of this establishment), you still need THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL if you expect to keep abreast of the progress and development of the art it stands for.

DON'T ask to-morrow to do to-day's work. There will never be a better time for subscribing than now. Agents wanted everywhere in unoccupied territory.

DANIEL T. AMES, Editor and Owner, 202 Broadway, New York.

NEW PREMIUM LIST.

Regular Premiums.

EVERY subscriber for THE JOURNAL at the price of one dollar is entitled to choice of the following valuable premiums free:

Works of Instruction in Penmanship.

Ames' Guide to Self-Instruction in Practical and Artistic Penmanship.—This useful book is what its name implies. For 25 cents extra the **Guide** will be sent full bound in cloth. The regular premium has heavy paper binding. Price when sent otherwise than as premium: Paper, 25c.; cloth . . .$1

Ames' Copy-Slips for Self-Instruction in Practical Penmanship.—This covers about the same ground as the Guide, but instead of being in book form it is composed of movable slips progressively arranged and conveient for practice. Full instructions accompany the Slips, and the whole is enclosed in a neat envelope. This work also has had a very large sale independently of its use as premium at 50 cents a set.

Owing to their arrangement in detached slip form the Copy-Slips are more convenient to practice from than if they were in book form. We believe that no work of the kind has had one-fourth so large a sale since the Copy-Slips have been on the market. Besides being used by thousands of home learners, who find them the best substitute for a personal teacher, Ames' Copy-Slips have been officially listed and are favorably prized by hundreds of schools, including public, private and business colleges. *We have sold nearly a thousand sets a year to a single school and order of hundreds of many schools.* Teachers and pupils alike praise them, and no person need despair of improving his handwriting if he will do a work is so easily obtainable.

Instead of either of these works, the subscriber may have choice of a number of splendid pen designs, handsomely reproduced by lithography and suitable for framing. They are mailed securely packed in a tube. This is the list:

The Lord's Prayer (size 16 x 24 inches); **Flourished Eagle** (24 x 32); **Flourished Stag**; **Centennial Picture of Progress** (24 x 28); **Grant Memorial** (22 x 28); **Garfield Memorial** (20 x 24); **Grant and Lincoln Eulogy** (24 x 30); **Marriage Certificate** (18 x 22); **Family Record** (18 x 22).

These premiums are all well worth framing, and they grace thousands of school rooms and private residences throughout the country. We have sold thousands of copies at the price of $1 each, and they are well worth that figure. We have, however, reduced the price to one subscribers to fifty cents each when ordered otherwise than as premiums

To those unfamiliar with these pictures an idea of their elaborateness and artistic value may be formed when it is stated that right to sell the Centennial Picture of Progress the first year of its publication was *sold for $250*, we reserving the copyright.

In place of regular premium selected from above list, the new subscriber or renewer may have choice of the "Oxford Handy Helps," enumerated below.

Special Premiums for Clubs.

To stimulate those who interest themselves in getting subscriptions for THE JOURNAL, we offer a number of valuable special premiums to pay them for their time and trouble. Under this arrangement **each new sub. will also be entitled to choice of the regular premiums** enumerated above, the extra premium going to the sender of the club, or to whomsoever he may direct. Unless otherwise stated, premiums will be delivered, all postage paid by us. Special premiums are only offered for subs. at $1 each.

Choice of any regular premiums enumerated above will be sent as a Special Premium to anyone sending one new subscriber.

Ames' Guide, cloth binding, or one gross Ames' Best Pens for two new subs.

Oxford Handy Helps. New Premiums for One New Sub. or for Renewal.

Most of THE JOURNAL readers have doubtless heard of the Oxford Handy Helps, which have been extensively advertised during the past few months and have reached an immense circulation throughout the country. From a very large number of works published in this series THE JOURNAL has selected eight as being more particularly in its line. Price of these works is 25 cents each. Paper and type are first-class. Binding is in stiff paper, size, 5¼ x 9 inches. The works are not so remarkable for the amount of matter they contain, however, as for the pithiness of it, the admirable manner in which it has been put together and the care with which the gold has been separated from the ores so that every line counts. Our premium offer in connection with these works is as follows: We will send choice of them for one new subscription ($1), the new subscriber to have choice of regular premium as usual. For renewal sub. we will also send choice of the OXFORD HELPS in lieu of a regular premium, if desired.

For two subscriptions ($2) we will send any three of these works as special premiums. For five subscriptions we will send the entire set as special premiums. In every instance a new subs. (other than not a renewer) will be entitled also to regular premium.

Our space is so restricted that we can only very briefly indicate the character of these books as follows:

How to Read Character from Hand Writing.

JOURNAL readers will be particularly interested in this work. It is not likely that all will agree with the author that the finest shades of character may be definitely and unmistakably diagnosed by examination of handwriting, but no one can certain than that any person at all interested in the subject of handwriting will be glad to know all that is claimed for this art of reading character from handwriting and the proofs that are adduced in its support. The work contains *fac-similes* of the signatures and writings of scores of eminent personages in every walk of life. These are introduced to illustrate the principles and verify his rules with respect of ascertaining personal characteristics by handwriting scrutinization.

How to Apply for a Situation and Get It.

This title indicates so well the nature of the work that further explanation would seem to be superfluous. We can only add that we have read it through with great care and it seems to us to be an admirable work. Many a person who has lost the opportunity of remunerative employment by not knowing how to apply for it might have obtained it—and have kept the place after obtaining it—had he possessed a copy of this work and given it a little attention.

Penman's Art Journal

Fifty Games, Puzzles, Kinks and Wrinkles.

This is a fine, bright little volume filled to the brim with every manner of device for entertaining. The puzzles, games, etc., require no special apparatus and are easily mastered; at the same time the collection is a particularly clever one, and some of the tricks which may be learned in a few minutes will entertain and amuse a company for hours.

Twenty-five Lessons in Grammar.

This is the very essence of rule and usage relating to the correct use of our language, particularly with respect to those parts of it which we are apt to forget. It deals largely with the small matters that trip us up day by day, and often blunder over without knowing it. It is just as good a work for teachers and educated people as it is for school pupils. The persons are so well educated that they can read it through without discovering any error which has grown on them perhaps unconsciously.

How to Read, Recite and Make a Speech.

We have here a compendium of helpful suggestions on the points embodied in the title. While it is not expected that the reading of any work will make orators of those who peruse it, the matter contained in this work are extremely suggestive and helpful. It is supplemented with a number of pieces suitable for reading and declamation

How to Make Advertising Pay.

Nearly every body nowadays has advertised or expects to. Many expend a very considerable amount of money for it, and it is also beyond question that much money appropriated for that purpose is thrown away because the advertiser doesn't know how to use it to the best advantage. This book, called "How to Make Advertising Pay," should be on the table of every person who spends a dollar for this purpose, or would do so.

What Successful Men Say of Success.

Under this title are collected opinions of many eminent men whose conspicuous success in life has entitled them to be heard on the subject. The number includes Noah Porter, D.. Pendboby, Garfield, Gladstone, Emerson, Rev. Beecher, Peter Cooper, Bayard Taylor, Professor Drummond, B. White, John Wanamaker, Spurgeon, Carlyle, Prof. Huxley, Wendell Phillips, Low, P. T. Barnum, Chauncey M. Depew, Agassiz, Huxley, Pres. Eliot of Harvard, Andrew Carnegie and a host of others.

Every Day Law for Every Day People.

This is a compilation of law and custom relating to transactions liable to be met with in the experience of every-day people, including the transferring of property, drawing articles of partnership, deeds, leases, mortgages, notes and other legal papers. It is a very handy work to have around.

The of the OXFORD HANDY HELPS, which sold apart from premiums, is 25 cents each. Three will be sent for 50 cents, eight for $1.

Ames' Compendium of Practical and Artistic Penmanship.

When you find a professional penman worker who is doing anything at the business, you locate a copy of Ames' Compendium. It is the acknowledged standard of the craft, as to the literary and ornamental pen worker generally, and is keeping up its popular and valuable character in price, $5 a copy. To estimate sales, we offer for the present to send the Compendium by express at club scanner's expense, for only $4 each order, and 50 cents extra to send it by registered mail.

The Compendium is 12 inches in depth by 8 of the width of THE JOURNAL page, and but a trifle less in depth. The book weighs about 5 pounds. A unique extra heavy quality of paper is used, printed on one side only. There are seventy-two full page illustrations, executed from reflect photo-engraved plates and minute lithographed. They present a great variety of examples in copy writing, fancy writing, business writing, lettering, flourishing, flourished cards, brush work, pencil sketching, pen drawing, designing, engrossing and every kind of artistic pen work. There are over 200 pages of standard and ornate alphabets and a rich variety of specimens in general. It is the cheapest book (price $5) of the character and magnitude extant.

Any person who orders AMES' COMPENDIUM *and does not find it all we claim it at liberty to return it and have money refunded. Many have made this offer to hundreds of purchasers; not one book has been returned.*

We are again glad to have your Compendium. No institution where penmanship is taught, and certainly no friend of penmanship, can afford to do without it.—Henry C. Spencer, Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. C., January 17, 1891.

The above is specimen voluntary commendation finely represented in but a thousand that we could show from leaders in the penmanship profession the country around. *Every owner or teacher what he thinks of Ames' Compendium.*

Ames' Book of Flourishes.

This is our latest and quickest selling penmanship publication. It contains over 100 plates by sixty-two of the world's leading penmen. *Ames' Book of Flourishes* is the largest, most work of this character than all other penmanship in order in print that we know of combined.

Price $1 per copy, bound in gold side stamp; 8 $1.50; heavy manilla binding, $1. Will send the book by mail at above prices each; for 2 new subs. and 30 cts. ($3.30); for 2 new subs. and 60 cts ($2.60); for 1 new sub. and 90 cts ($1.90); or for 1 new sub. and $1 extra ($1). We will give covers for 2 new subs. and 10 cts. ($1.10), for one new sub. and 6 cts ($1.40); or for renewal and 65 cts ($1.65).

AMES' BOOK OF FLOURISHES gives us in compact and beautiful form the choicest and highest achievements of skill in that line and represents work of many years' study and labor, not on the market. It is, moreover, incomparably cheap. No one not having the facilities of the publisher could afford to get out a book at such a price.—*Farbing Schodeld, Heald's Business College, San Francisco.*

The designing, engraving, press work, binding of AMES' BOOK OF FLOURISHES—all are grand! If any penman, old or young, professional or amateur, cannot afford the price of the book he must be poverty stricken indeed.—*P. T. Bixbus, Bus. Coll., Denver, Colo.*

If I were limited to every particular I would not be without it for five times its cost.—*L. C. Burnell, Penman B. A. S. College, Providence.*

It is the handsomest work of the kind and I would not do without it at all.—*H. A. Bishop, Wightwright, Tex.*

It cost me but a dollar bill. I have already had $50 worth of inspiration out of it. *L. D. Biemiller, Huntsville, Pa.*

Unquestionably superior to anything of the kind ever before published.—*J. M. Wade, Penman Wilmington, Del., Com. Coll.*

It is grand beyond conception, being resplendent with many beautiful designs from our best masters, thereby affording the most excellent models for the pen artist and source of inspiration for the ama.eur.—*L. W. Hallett, Penman School of Commerce, Elmira, N. Y.*

The above are extracts from hundreds of letters that we have received commending AMES' BOOK OF FLOURISHES. We have published many pen works re ating to penmanship, but none that has evoked so quick and generous a response from the profession as has our latest production has done. Though it has been on the market only a little over a year we could fill no issue of THE JOURNAL with such extracts as have been quoted above, and among them we have to be found the brightest lights among the ornamental penmen.

1001 Question and Answer Books.

This, a series of ten questions and answer books, one book being entirely devoted to each of the following topics:

United States History,	Orthography and Reading,
Geography,	General History,
Grammar,	Botany (new),
Arithmetic,	Text Examples in Arithmetic (New).
Theory and Practice of Teaching,	
Physiology and Hygiene	

These are the most successful books of the kind ever published, more than 100,000 copies sold already, and the sale is fast increasing.

They are positively the only question books published that are complete enough on a single branch to be of any help to teachers or others in preparing for examinations, or to review the pupil in schools.

Each "Question with Answers on ARITHMETIC," including nearly 300 test examples with answers and solutions. Besides treating thoroughly the subject of Arithmetic this book contains from 10 to 50 test examples with answers and solutions under each of the 100 situations listed in the appendix. To this book there are over 1100 questions with answers.

We have not space to go through the list, but will only say that in each this paper has list as fully and accurately treated.

Price, post paid, bound in cloth, 50 cents each; any six, assorted, $2.50.

We will send choice of the Questions and Answers books as special premium for any new sub at $1 with regular premium, or for renewal and 25 cents extra ($1.25).

The "1001 Question and Answer" book received. I find them perfectly satisfactory and just what so many want. I shall endeavor to have them their value appreciated.—*Mary L. Barry, 1528 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.*

The "1001 Question and Answer" books just received. It is a most interesting book, worth many times the price named by which you get out of it. I would not be without one.—*Harvey L. Sulzer, Lebanon, Pa.*

One Hundred Lessons in Business.

This is one of the most practical and popular books of the day; nearly a hundred thousand copies having been sold in the three years it has been on the market.

The book is a new and a good one. Fifty per cent. of the orders are from "Experienced Men, many more from those who have seen it in the hands of others. The book is *especially valuable* for those who are *ambitious to get on in the world.* This publication is the finest thing in existence for stepping stone to a successful business career. It has lots of *points.* It is a book of *lessons*—hammer lessons—not a book of mere questions. The arithmetic of its lessons is the arithmetic of the counting desk, and not of the school or the bank. The lessons on Interest and Discount will be found side by side, with actual notes and drafts, paying the reader for what he has to commercial form. Bank checks, reproduced by the process of photo-engraving in colors, also form a most attractive feature.

This unabridged popular work will be mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price, 50 cents. We will send it as special premium for only two subs ($2), one sub and 50 cents ($1.50); or for one new sub and 30 cents ($1.30); or renewal and 40 cents ($1.40).

"One Hundred Lessons in Business" received. I'm not afraid to say this of it: "May blessings be upon the head of Benjamin, the Phœnicians, or whoever it was that invented books," says Carlyle, and all young persons with few exceptions will be glad to say the same of "100 Lessons in Business." I say so myself.—*E. E. Rogers, A. M., Prop. Northern Mich. Bus. Col., Ishpeming, Mich.*

Self Instruction in Practical Business Qualifications.

This is another splendid work for the young man or woman looking forward anyway to a business career. It treats of almost *everything* useful. It is a large volume, 8½ x 11 inches, however this not the case with the book, containing 245 pages and handsomely bound in cloth. The price is $2 per copy.

We track the space necessary for even a brief description of the book and must content ourselves by quoting the leading some of the bunches it teaches. They are:

ART OF SUCCESS AS A BOOKKEEPER.—BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.—BUSINESS PHRASES OF, AND CORRECTIONS IN COMMON EXPRESSIONS.—LESSONS IN PLAIN WRITING.—AVERAGING ACCOUNTS AND BUSINESS EQUATION.—SHORT-HAND, SELF-INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS, BY LEAD OF SHORT AND LONG PENCILS.—ART OF SUCCESS IN CLERKING.—DISCOUNT AND PROFIT, WITH RULES.—THE TELEGRAPH: INSTRUCTION IN TELEGRAPH OPERATING.—PRACTICAL ELECTRICAL TELEGRAPHY.—THE TELEPHONE SIMPLY EXPLAINED.—MARCONI'S RELATION TO ELECTRICITY.—EFFECTS OF INDUCTION AND PRINCIPLE OF ELECTRICITY. USEFUL BUSINESS AND MECHANICAL TABLES, RULES, WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CLIPPINGS OF INVALUABLE INFORMATION.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to offer this valuable work as a special premium for only three subs ($3); for two subs and 75 cents ($2.75); or for one sub. and $1.50 ($2.50), thus practically giving the book free. No extra charge is made for renewals on connection with this offer.

Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales.

We offer two "Leather Stocking Tale" premiums, which were among our most popular premiums the past year. They are the two presented to contain entire the five thrilling stories of the "timber of the forest" series. They are "The Deerslayer," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Pathfinder," "The Pioneer" and "The Prairie."

EDITION NO. 1.—The five novels comprising this famous series in one volume for one new sub. ($1), or renewal and 10 cents extra ($1.10).

COOPER'S NO. 2.—Same series as above only in five volumes of about 300 pages each, large type, for one new sub. and 15 cents ($1.15), or for one new sub. and a renewal ($2), or for renewal and 35 cents ($1.35).

I must admit that I cannot see for my life how you can send so much for such a small amount. *I have been offered twenty-five cents each* for the five books (Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales). You shall hear from me often. —*J. W. Batchlge, Butler, Tenn.*

Dickens' Complete Works.

We handle three editions of Dickens', each warranted to contain the whole text given by novels of the series absolutely unchanged and unabridged. The titles of the novels are "Oliver Twist," "American Notes," "Boumby & Son," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Our Mutual Friend," "Christmas Stories," "Tale of Two Cities," "Hard Times," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Reprinted Pieces," "Bleak House," "Little Dorrit," "Pickwick Papers," "David Copperfield," "Barnaby Rudge," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Great Expectations," "Sketches by Boz," "Uncommercial Traveler," "Mystery of Edwin Drood."

DICKENS' NO. 1.—In 15 volumes (size 5 x 7¾), comprising over 5240 pages. We offer this set for three new subs and 10 cents extra ($3.10); for two new subs. and 45 cents ($2.45); for one new sub. and 75 cents extra ($1.75), or for renewal and $1 extra ($2).

Your premium Dickens' are worth four times their cost.—*H. M. Murray, Salmon, Ida.*

DICKENS' NO. 2.—In 12 volumes (8¼ x 12). We offer them for two new subs. ($2); for one new sub. and 25 cents ($1.25), or for renewal and 50 cents ($1.50).

We pay postage on both the above sets. The mailing alone, if you had to do it, would cost you about 40 cents on either set.

DICKENS NO. 3.—To fully meet a demand for a finer bound edition of Dickens' works, so popular in this country, we have arranged to offer a handsome new cloth-bound set. The set is printed on good paper from clear electrotype plates. Each volume contains the author's text as used and the embossing is in ink and gold from engraved dies. The following are the separate volumes. We offer to send the set by express, charges to be received, for ten subs. ($10); ten subs and $1.50 ($11.50); for one new sub and $8 ($9); for renewal and $3.25 ($4.50). We don't believe you can get a better set in any book store for $7. In all our clubbing offers we give the subscriber the benefit of the book trade discount, which is large. We make a liberal reduction on THE JOURNAL where the offer involves several subscriptions.

Waverly Novels.

We offer a set of Sir Walter Scott's peerless "Waverly Novels," warranted to contain the 25 novels comprising that world-renowned set series entire, in twelve volumes on the same terms as Dickens No. 2, the only points in which they are uniform as to size of page, etc.

Thackeray's Complete Works.

Another fine new premium. The complete works of William Makepeace Thackeray in 12 fine cloth volumes (similar to Dickens No. 3 in size and style), large type, for eight subs. ($8); for one sub and $3 ($3); for one sub and $2 ($3), or renewal and $2.25 ($3.25). The set is worth $5. Can be sent by express.

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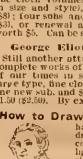
Still another attractive new premium. The complete works of the greatest woman writer of our times, comprising Romola, Silas Marner, large type, fine cloth binding, for five subs. ($5); one new sub. and $3.25 ($2.25), or renewal and $1.30 ($2.30). Sent by express.



How to Draw and Paint.—A complete

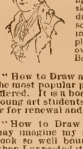
hand-book on the whole art of drawing and painting, containing concise instruction in outline, light and shade, perspective, sketching from nature, figure drawing, water painting, landscape, marine, and portrait painting; the principles of colors applied to paintings, etc., etc., with numerous illustrations. Board cover. Price ..... 50 cts.

"How to Draw and Paint" has proved one of the most popular premiums that we have ever offered. It is a book that we can recommend to learning art students. We will send new sub. ($1); or for renewal and 15 cents ($1.15)

"How to Draw and Paint" to hand. You may imagine my surprise when receiving the book so well bound and tastefully arranged when I expected it would be some cheap affair in paper cover. The illustrations and instructions are excellent and all that one could ask for.—*W. C. Moulder, Faculty Latrust, Mech., Bus. University.*

"How to Draw and Paint" received It is a grand book, far exceeding my expectations.—*W. H. Bilts, Supt. of Penmanship, Bilfinger.*

Payne's Business Letter Writer and Manual of Commercial Forms.—Containing

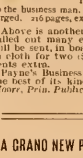


a full course of instruction on all points in business topics, with appropriate answers. Containing general information, with regard to business matters, the rules for punctuation, the abbreviations used in the mercantile world, a dictionary of mercantile terms, a table of the coins, and other information which may be of value to the business man. New edition, revised and enlarged. 216 pages, extra cloth, 75 cts. Boards, 50 cts

Above is another of our premiums that has called out many expressions of approval. It will be sent, in boards, for one new sub. ($1); in cloth for two ($2). In case of renewal, 15 cents extra.

Payne's Business Letter Writer seems to be the best of its kind for a low price book.—*S. Moore Prin. Public Schools, Derr Lodge, Wis.*

A GRAND NEW PREMIUM FOR BOYS.



NEW SIMPLEX TYPEWRITER.

The SIMPLEX is new and good—nothing like so good as a $100 typewriter, to be sure; but it is a *typewriter* capable of good work and can be operated at a good speed. It is no toy, but a machine built for business and the best low-priced typewriter we have ever seen. In operation it is simplicity itself. We have personally used it.

OUR OFFER.—We will send the SIMPLEX TYPEWRITER by express, charges to be paid by receiver, for six subscriptions, ($6), for three subscriptions and $1. ($4), or for one subscription and $1.75. ($2.75). These offers are for either new subscriptions or renewals, the only difference being that the former will also get regular premiums. For 25 cents extra, or for one additional subscription, we will send the machine carefully packed by registered mail.

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No one who wishes to take part in the proceedings of any organized body can afford to do without the help of this little volume; knowledge of its contents alone is a valuable education, and the price is so moderate that no one need deprive themself of its possession. Also containing the Constitution of the United States and Declaration of Independence. Containing 200 pages.

Paper cover. Price..... 25 cts.
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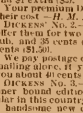
"Cushing's Manual," best binding, for one new sub.; 15 cents extra for renewal.

"BITTY'S BOOK OF MODEL TRICKS," nearly 50 cents, to cloth for one new sub. A good book for school societies; 15 cents extra for renewal.

Art of Training Animals.—This work



gives all the secrets and mysteries of the craft, and showing how all circus tricks—and all feats of all animals—from elephants to fleas—are accomplished. It also has an improved system of horse and colt breaking, training spaying dogs, care and tuition of song, talking and performing birds, snake charming, bee taming, and many other things, making a large, handsome volume of over 200 pages and 60 illustrations. Price..... 50 cts.

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Little Giant Cyclopedia.

The "Little Giant Cyclopedia" contains a million and one facts and figures; 50 full page colored maps, 100 engravings, 1000 pages and useful tables and a mine of valuable information in general. It is a marvel to be sold in such a small book as this and be so complete.—*J. C. Bixbus, Bus. Coll., Denver, Colo.*

A Great Premium for Ladies.

We will given year's sub. to the *Ladies' Home Companion*, one of the best papers of its class published, and a chromo 21 x 28 in. copy of Munkacsy's celebrated painting "Christ before Pilate," beautifully framed, among the colors of the original, for one new sub. ($1), or for renewal and 25 cents ($1.25).

The *Ladies' Home Companion* is worth all you charge for it, THE JOURNAL and *The Ladies' Home Companion* and the chromo will now you afford it.—*A. H. Barbour, Huntsinger's Bus. College, Hartford, Conn.*

Miscellaneous.

For one new sub., with regular premium, as in all our offers, and $1 young for same, or for renewal and ten cents extra ($1.10), we will send choice of the following special premiums:

" French at a Glance," boards, price 35 cents
" German at a Glance," " " "
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Barnhart's Recitations and Readings choice of a series comprising "Patriotic Recitations and Readings," "French and Italian Recitations," "Shakespearean Recitations," etc.). Price 25 cents each.
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"The Standard Hoyle," authority on all games with full rules); 320 pages; paper, price 50 cents.

For four new subs. ($4).

" Payne's Business Educator " A complete compendium of business in 608 pages, bound in cloth and gilt. One of the most popular premiums for two years past. Price $2.

NO CHANCE FOR A MISTAKE.

That everything may be as plain as day we grant—

We pay all postage on all premiums, both regular and special, unless it is specifically stated in the offer that the cost of both the premium will be sent by express.

Send in your subs. as you get them, not forgetting to ask us to place them to your credit, in order to avoid misunderstanding. All our time for closing January 1, 1891, you may order any special premium or premiums which the number to your credit may entitle you to. These clubbing offers are open to everybody. Address letters plainly to D. T. Ames, 202 Broadway, New York.

the favorable regard of the business educators of the country and to the young men and women who are entering upon a business education or a business life.

"THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is an organ of no uncertain sound. Its utterances are held, decided and in the direction of all good achievements. We look upon it as the most valuable of all the agencies for promoting sound ideas of the great work in which we are engaged, and we hereby pledge it our hearty co-operation and support."

But THE JOURNAL was not at any time an "organ" of the B. E. A. or any other Association, Mr. Warr, with a ready-made exclusive franchise given it for the asking without qualification or condition, before it was born or any living man could say what it would be except as to a specified number of pages.

The advent of an "organ" carried with it a promise that this work of publishing proceedings, etc., would be done better and more fully than when it had been done unofficially. We believe that much stress was laid on this point and are not sure that with no "organ" to do the work it was thought necessary to continue the official pamphlet publications. Since the "organ" itself has officially promulgated the statement that THE JOURNAL was made the beneficiary of a "subsidy year after year," precise figures relating to that matter cannot be out of place.

By actual measurement the type measure of a *Business Education* page is just one-third of a JOURNAL page. *Business Education* went home from Chautauqua on the fifteenth of last July with a gift of an official franchise as exclusive "organ" in its pocket and a subsidy of about ten thousand subscriptions drummed up among its members, during the sessions of the convention, thought over the matter ten weeks and brought forth its first issue without a line that we can discover to signify that any such thing as the B. E. A. ever held a meeting or ever existed at all, beyond the merest foot note stating that some matter in its shorthand department had been read at the convention. A month later, four months after the convention, it pulls itself together heroically and dismisses the convention with a space of less than three JOURNAL pages, embodying "only the most brilliant gems," on the plea that it can't afford more space for the purpose although "every sentence" delivered at the convention "was freighted with an idea." Since the comparison has been offensively forced upon us we may be pardoned for comparing this with similar performances by THE JOURNAL in recent years, and also further enlighten our brother on the true inwardness of the "year after year subsidy" business.

In 1886 the B. E. A. Convention was held in New York. THE JOURNAL printed official and editorial articles relating to the Association in its issues of January, February, April, May, June, July, August and September — eight months of the twelve, with an aggregate space of about fourteen pages—nearly equal to the entire reading space of the June and July issues, which cost us in our own money, Mr. Warr, fully as much as the private subsidy demand by you as a condition of startling your "organ" — say $2500. Of this space eleven and one-half pages were devoted to the convention report, equal to an entire issue of *Business Education* and four times the space occupied by the report in that "organ" for November. Not a dollar of the convention's money came into THE JOURNAL's pocket for any part of this service in the way of a subsidy or otherwise. There was indeed a small bill for advertising against the Association—$25, to be exact—which the editor donated to help meet the expenses of the organization.

In 1887 THE JOURNAL gave three pages to B. E. A. topics. Not a dollar was appropriated. In 1888 the space was nearly four pages, equal to twelve pages of *Business Education*. Not a dollar was appropriated. In 1889 THE JOURNAL gave nearly seven pages to the convention report, besides the preliminary announcements. This report alone would fill two thirds of an issue of *Business Education*. The convention upon the motion of Mr. E. R Felton, seconded by Mr. R. C. Spencer, appropriated $100 to help pay for the report.

In 1890 B. E. A. topics occupied nine pages of JOURNAL space. Of this seven and one-half pages (equal to twenty-two *Business Education* pages) were given to the convention proceedings, which were illustrated with thirty-five separate engravings. In the enforced absence of the editor this work was done by a professional reporter, at a cost of several hundred dollars. The Association contributed nothing—not even thanks.

During the present year, 1891, preliminary announcements of the meeting were printed in the issues of February, April, May, June and July. In the latter issue

Drawn for THE JOURNAL *by P. W. Costello, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

appeared an official announcement by the executive committee, occupying two pages. The committee used this as a circular, buying several hundred copies, paying not a penny for the space, and precisely half the retail price for the extra JOURNALS marked and mailed to their order. The transaction from the beginning was entirely at the suggestion of the committee, to whom we were glad to give the use of THE JOURNAL as an economical circular, charging nothing for space or the extra 15,000 circulation given the programme by that means. Not a dollar of profit was realized or intended to be realized on this transaction. Not a penny of "subsidy" came to THE JOURNAL.

When the late convention, without previous consideration or notice, created an "organ" and gave it an exclusive franchise to do the work which, certainly until very recent years, no periodical except THE JOURNAL had thought of doing, it did not seem fitting to the editor to devote as much space as formerly to topics not directly in his paper's line, and only a short report of the late meeting was published—three months in advance of *Business Education's* meager collections of "gems" and apology for not employing more of its valuable space for doing precisely what it was created and invested with a free franchise to do. But that is its matter and the B. E. A.'s. The charge that THE JOURNAL has received a "subsidy year after year" is our matter, and we have shown exactly what it amounts to.

Supplementary to our report we have published in the past few issues a number of columns of penmanship matter which formed part of the proceedings of the late convention, because it was just in our line. We should have printed more and have made several earnest attempts to get transcripts of certain papers in the official reporter's hands, writing urgently for them, sending personally for them, and offering to pay for their deliverance to us or to their authors for desired revision, but all such attempts have proved ineffectual, even to getting a reply to a letter.

No one need worry about the attitude of THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL to the interests of business education. Its editor has been fighting under this banner too long to think of abandoning it now. For fifteen years he has given his time and labor and money to it — a great deal more than he has ever got out of it or expected to, if it interests anybody to know. His friends in the profession are numbered by hundreds, and a very large percentage of them are generous enough to believe that the paper has done its utmost for the cause and has contributed to its advancement. These friends have liberally helped THE JOURNAL with their influence and patronage, and there is no indication that they have changed their views. Until they do, THE JOURNAL, though distinctly not an "organ," will continue to hammer away on the old lines, serving the profession of commercial teachers with all the resources of its command; and if any one can do this better, God speed him in the work.

While we have no idea of being misrepresented or imposed upon if we can help it, we are for peace all the time, and for Warr, too, in every effort he may make to dignify and advance the cause of practical education and the personal and professional interests of those who are identified with it.

"Business Education" the Popular Cry —The Universities Coming to It.

VERILY, the "practical education" idea is coming to its own. The "higher educational institutions" have stopped ridiculing the commercial schools and are preparing to establish commercial annexes of their own. Last month we reproduced from the columns of the *New England Journal of Education* a very interesting discussion on this matter by the National Teachers' Association at Toronto. Some of our people no doubt opened their eyes when they read it. Here is something on the same lines from the *School Journal* of October 3:

When the first schools for business were started they met with unqualified disapproval from educators. Nor is this to be wondered at; the principals were usually young men who could write an elegant hand (not always spelling their words accurately, however), and make flourishes with a pen of a most surprising nature. But these were in the early days of these new claimants for favor. In spite of this poor exhibit of ability the schools continued to exist and in the large cities developed, according to the Darwinian idea, into something surprisingly higher.

The idea of the business college has been seen to be valuable. In the newer institutes it is noted that a "Commercial Department" is made a part of the course. Even in such a college as the College of the City of New York the Preparatory Department offers extraordinary advantages to learn commercial affairs; the evening high school of this city follows a similar course. It may be set down as a fixed fact that the business college has come to stay. The question turns on what a business school or college is: by the way, it is not unlikely that the pretentious term business *college* has had a good deal to do with the disapproval with which educators have viewed this new claimant for recognition. Why not business school, or business institute?

This has become a commercial age, and a knowledge of business is an essential requirement for those who desire employment in cities and large towns. There is a round of duties that must be performed in a specified way by business people, a knowledge of which is indispensable if a man enters in trade or commerce. The story that is told of a woman in Chicago who had a thousand dollars placed to her credit by her husband illustrates this. She drew a check on her deposit and presented it. "You will have to be introduced," said the cashier. "But I don't want to know you," said the lady, "I only want the money."

There are numerous intelligent women who could not draw a receipt accurately; and there are many men, and intelligent ones, too, who could not tell whether a note was properly written. But with the unfolding of general knowledge by the public school, there is a necessity for a comprehension of ordinary business methods by everybody. The general development of the country has necessitated a style of education not dreamed of fifty years ago. The commercial affairs of the country call for bookkeepers, cashiers, stenographers, typewriters, entry clerks, and bill clerks; the railroad business, the banking business, the importing business, the mercantile houses, demand an army of well-equipped, ready and proficient young men and women to transact their affairs intelligibly.

Then, too, it must be remembered that the business world employs methods quite different from those in vogue in ordinary occupations; these are short, accurate and handy methods. Then there are the laws and customs of trade, also laws respecting liabilities—all these come into the plan of the business college.

In the development of the business college, it has for its starting point penmanship. The effort has been to make the course of study affect the character of its pupils; mental discipline is the aim of the well equipped commercial school, as it is of the academy or high school. The aim is not only to impart knowledge, but to give the power to direct the mental powers intelligently and to apply them to the affairs of every day. The great claim these institutions have on public favor is that they aid so many hundreds of young men and women to make their way in life. The pupil is inspired with confidence that he has the means of self-support; he sees that his knowledge with some capital will enable him to enter on some line of business, and he may thus accumulate wealth enough for his support.

The so-called "business education methods" have steadily pushed their way into all grades of schools. The catalogues of twelve academies lately examined showed that typewriting was taught in ten, shorthand in five, bookkeeping in all; even in so-called fashionable schools (Lasell, for example) the keeping of accounts is taught. Then the old idea that there was no discipline in teaching business methods has been exploded. It has been demonstrated that the keeping of accounts, drawing of checks, balancing of books, giving and taking receipts, has in it the finest discipline to be got out of mathematics. And there is something more to be said. All work that pertains to *life* has discipline in it; and it can be seen that the basis of manual training is upon this idea. It is a sound basis: we educate to live, hence life furnishes the basis of the educational process.

SCHOOL AND PERSONAL.

[Initial by Frank S. Pellett of The Journal Art Department.]

DURING the past month many letters received from commercial and penmanship schools strengthen the indications of an exceptionally prosperous year, as outlined in our report in the last issue of The Journal. With bountiful crops in nearly every section of the country, those schools particularly which draw their patronage largely from farmers are prospering as they have not done for years. In the absence of reliable data it is difficult to estimate even approximately the number of students in attendance at the business schools of this continent, but we think the number cannot be short of one hundred thousand.

— A. W. Madison, a teacher of commercial and common branches of many years standing has become superintendent of the Mt. Morgan Bus. Coll., New York. Mr. Madison was one of our teaching force at Ames' Bus Coll. a number of years ago, and we know him to be a very conscientious and faithful teacher.

— C. B. Shanks, a student of much promise, is The Journal's representative in the Gem City Bus. Coll., Quincy, Ill.

— J. L. Prince, a clever young penman of several years' experience, has been engaged to teach that branch at the Bishopville, S. C., graded school.

— At the head of the Zanesville, Ohio, B. C. is F. E. Strough, a capable young penman and commercial teacher. He is making a decided success of his work.

— J. E. Sours is teaching bookkeeping in the Evening Senior School of New York City, 53d St. and 8th Ave. A younger brother, J. M. Sours, supervises the penmanship in the commercial branches at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y. Still another brother is engaged in the same capacity in the West.

— An interesting programme was carried out on the occasion of the eighth annual commencement of the Cleary B. C., Ypsilanti, Mich., on Nov. 29.

— A. P. Thomas, A.M., is president and W. C. Bostwick penmanship director of the Hegarth Bus. Uni., New Haven, Conn. There is a graceful dash and spirit in Mr. Bostwick's writing.

— Our young friend, D. L. Stoddard, has become connected with Teller's B. C., Kalamazoo, Mich. He is principal of the penmanship dept. and master of a graceful style and will unquestionably prove a desirable accession to the teaching force of that institution.

— R. L. Wood, Louisville, Miss., is a penmanship connoisseur and a warm friend of The Journal.

— From statistics supplied by R. A. Lambert, proprietor of the Winona, Minn., Com. Coll., we have been much impressed with the resources and the evidences of progress shown by that community.

— J. L. Martin has purchased Draughon's B. C., Arkadelphia, Ark.

— A note from A. C. Jennings, proprietor of the Iowa B. C., Des Moines, conveys the gratifying intelligence that the attendance at institution show an increase of 40 per cent. over the business of last year.

— C. C. Kerrigan has moved his commercial college from Alma, Mich., to St. Louis Mich. We are informed that the citizens of the luther community contributed handsome grounds as an inducement to this end.

— D. C. Tubbs, prin. of the Bus. Coll., Oil City, Pa., has passed through a profitable year and rejoices in a favorable outlook for the future

— The teacher of plain and ornamental penmanship and commercial branches at the German-English College, Charles City, Iowa, is Fred Zilloux, who handles a pen with freedom and grace.

— The advertising literature of Weaver's Institute of Penmanship and B. C., Mt Morgan Ill., would indicate a very satisfactory state of affairs at that institution. It shows, too, a progressive man at the head of affairs.

— W. B. Birge, late of the faculty of Schofield's C. C., Providence, has resigned to take the position of Superintendent of Music in the public schools of East Hampton, Conn. Mr. Birge is a graduate of Brown University, where he figured prominently as a musician, being a leading member of the famous Brown University Glee Club and the Brown Quartette. He has a fine tenor voice and is master of the technique of many musical instruments. His successor at Schofield's is H. M. Turrington, formerly teacher at Hampton, Va.

— Miss Cora B. Hunter, last year a teacher at Mineral C., Waterford Center, Vt., is conducting writing classes at Hill, N. H.

— E. L. McCann upholds the penmanship end of the work at Clark & Mizzy's Northern B. C., Watertown, N. Y.

— They send out some capital advertising literature, papers, circulars, etc., from the Lincoln B. C., Neb., of which our old friend D. R. Lillibridge is proprietor and our young friend F. B. Courtney penman.

— G. W. Wallace has taken charge of the penmanship department of the N. J. Normal School, Dixon, Ill. Mr. Wallace still retains his interest in the Sterling, Ill., Bus. Coll.

MIRROR OF THE PROFESSION

NEWS, VIEWS AND REVIEWS

— Prin. E. M. Huntsinger of Huntsinger's B. C., Hartford, Conn., reports an increased attendance of about 20 per cent. over last year. and the indications are that this will be by far the most successful year since the institution was established. Mr. Huntsinger is in all respects an excellent teacher.

— The year book of the Interlake B. C., Lansing, Mich., is ornamented by the portraits of Prin. W. A. Johnson and the heads of his various departments. The school appears to be enjoying a good patronage.

— J. F. Sipe, whose work received complimentary mention in last month's Journal, is perfecting himself in his chosen art under the supervision of Prof. Uriah McKee, Oberlin, Ohio.

— Messrs. Palmer & Peters, proprietors of the St. Joseph, Mo., Bus. Uni., treated their students recently to a lecture by Eli Perkins, the celebrated humorist.

— A. J. Dalrymple, whose excellent business writing we have had occasion frequently to comment upon, has become penman of the Euclid Ave. Bus. Coll., Cleveland, O.

— J. F. Cozart purchased from A. M. Trimmer his Nat. B. C , at Roanoke, Va. Mr. Cozart is a penman and commercial teacher of a number of years' experience. His graceful penmanship has more than once been reproduced in the The Journal. Mrs. Cozart is a teacher of shorthand. Hosts of friends wish them every success.

— A late addition to our private album of penmen is the photograph of J. W. Griffith, penman of the Uni. of the Pacific, College Park, Cal. It shows a young man of about 30, with clear cut features and bright and handsome face.

— We mentioned last month the business combination effected by L. H. Jackson and S. F. Day, late of the faculty of the Va. Bus. Coll., Bedford City, Va. These progressive teachers have established a Business college at Charlotte, N. C., and report excellent prospects.

— A clipping from the Newport, Pa., *News* describes a visit to J. C. Miller, Ickesburg, Pa. The well-known penman was found in the middle of his fruits and flowers, having temporarily discarded the stylus for the pruning knife. The description is a bright piece of work.

— E. J. Maloney, formerly of the Ft. Scott, Ark., B. C., has joined the faculty of Dr. Carpenter's B. C., Coll., St. Louis.

— Few of our correspondents, if any, write a more even and graceful business letter than A. A. Abercrombie of the faculty of Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kas. All the requirements of good business writing are to be found in his letters—legibility, freedom of motion indicating speed and beauty without waste or flourish.

— R. L. Reynolds has retired from the teaching force of the State A. & M. College to engage with a business firm. His successor in penmanship is Burt McMichael, master of a beautiful light-line style of business script.

— *Hill's Bus. Coll. Journal*, Dallas, Texas, is profusely illustrated with pen designs by Comnock and others.

— *The Queen City Quill* is the name of the bright new official paper of the Queen City B. C., Hastings, Neb.

— A handsome and expensively made bus. coll catalogue comes from Heeb & Osborn's Indianapolis Bus. Uni. Many fine cuts are used in illustrating it. Another liberally illustrated and well-printed catalogue is from the Dingo B. C., Augusta, Me. The cuts are by H. A. Howard and E. L. Brown, the two very clever penmen attached to that institution. A neat prospectus comes from the Marshall B. C., Marshalltown, Ia., Anderson & Starr, proprietors.

— *Chaffee's School News* has a new editor—not editress—Eva M. Wolf, and she is doing her work in ship-shape fashion. The June number has many good points.

— Prin. McCool of the Spencerian B. C., Philadelphia, sends us a catalogue that is luxurious as to paper and press work, and very business-like in arrengement.

— From the Augustana B. C., Rock Island, Ill., comes a trim and spicy little paper, *The Rambler*. It has no ornamental heading and is otherwise attractive and creditable to Prin. J. E. Justus.

— The long list of students in the catalogue of Beeman's Actual B. C., Red Wing, Minn., indicates a fine attendance at that institution

— The effect of ornate initial letters judiciously distributed is well illustrated by the new catalogue of Shaw's B. C., Portland, Me., which has a very stylish and prosperous air.

— *The University News* is the title of a particularly bright college paper from Mr. Toland's, Ottawa, Ill., Bus. Uni.

— R. J. Maclean, Prin. of the Com. Dept. of Albert College, Belleville, Ont., sends us a copy of *The Times*, a well printed and edited journal of that institution. Mr. Maclean is a thorough and progressive teacher, and points with pride to a number of graduates who are making their mark as teachers.

— Students of the Washington, Pa., B. C. were recently treated to an interesting address by Dr. Irving Handy.

THE EDITOR'S SCRAPBOOK.

A NUMBER of ornamental bits, including initials and end-pieces, were submitted in our late competition by F. G. Kinman of Rochester, to whom was awarded the prize of Ames' Compendium, as announced in last month's issue of The Journal. One of those initials starts this paragraph and one of the end-pieces will also be found on this page. Several other excellent ones are held in reserve. We have during the past month also received ornate initials, etc., of meritorious design from W. M. Manley, Nashville, Tenn., whose work we have previously shown; from J. F. Briley, St. Louis, Mo., who has also had several such designs in The Journal. Mr. Briley is now connected with the Woodward-Tiernan Printing Company, the largest lithograph and printing house in St. Louis. F. W. Costello, Scranton, Pa., whose beautiful Christmas design is shown on another page, likewise contributes some initials which will find their way into print.

— We have received a considerable batch of pen-work, including pen-lettered and drawn designs, also script of good quality, from E. A. McPherson, Ithaca, N. Y. Other specimens of the same character come from D. L. Stoddard, penman of Teller's Bus. Coll., Kalamazoo, Mich. Specimens of pen drawing are credited to —— Mellor, Hayti, So. Dak.

— An admirer of flourished designs would find much to his liking in the contributions that have come to us within the past few weeks, to say nothing of about twenty "crack" designs for our new "Galaxy of Flourishes" series, which begins this month. We have received many outside contributions of a particularly meritorious character, so that we should be tempted to reproduce a number of them if our space for that order of illustrations were not pre-empted for some months to come. One of the largest and most graceful of these is from T. T. Wilson, Prin. of the Princeton, Ill., Bus. Coll. Delicately executed and well conceived designs of this character also come from C. A. Stewart, Ft. Smith, Ark., Com. Coll.; W. H. Bedford, Guelph, Ont., Bus. Coll.; B. L. Park, Baldwin Uni., Berea, O.; G. H. Mohler, Tremont, Neb., Normal School. Mr. Mohler's designs are in the form of card ornamentations and are particularly dainty.

— A large and varied assortment of penwork, plain and ornamental, has been received from P. A. Westrope, Red Oak, Ia., Bus. Coll. The assortment includes business and professional writing, exercises, flourishes and students' work—all good. Like many another successful teacher, Mr. Westrope attributes his skill in this line to the penmanship press. He never took a personal course in writing, but has for years been a steady reader of The Journal and owns a copy of every issue since the year 1882.

— Skillfully made sets of capitals come from E. L. Miller, penman of Simpson Bus. Coll., Indianola, Ia., and A. J. Benson, Faulkner, Ia. A well-made set of business capitals has the imprint of C. G. Fechner, now teaching in the high school near Lometa, Texas.

— We used to mention a selection of letters received exhibiting a particularly fine command of the pen, but our correspondence has assumed such proportions that we are not now able to devote to this purpose the space that it would demand. Occasionally, however, we receive letters that it is hard to lay by without comment on account of their beauty of finish. Of such character are communications from H. B. Dickey, Clermont, Ind., and H. C. Rowland, Scio, Ohio.

Students' Work.

— Pro. B. Felix, P.S.C., Phila., together with some excellent examples of his own skill with a pen, sends us some specimens by his pupils. We note with particular satisfaction examples by two youngsters, each 13 years old—F. X. Blankenmeyer and H. E. Bracy. Both excellent ideas in this direction and a skill quite beyond their years. A good specimen is also sent by J. F. Lieb, 15 years old.

— Our young friend E. A. Cast, Supervisor of Penmanship in the Public Schools of Milford, Ill., also end writer and teacher by mail, submits specimens showing improvement by six months under his charge, and they are in all respects creditable to him. We note with pleasure the progress made by Anna Rothgeb, Letty Pinkerton and Mabel C. Bowers. We have known Mr. Cast as one of our "rising" young penmen, using the term in its best sense, and now we are gratified to have such evidences of his power as a teacher.

— J. O. Gordon, another accomplished young writer and teacher, now engaged in school work at Rocky River, Ohio, submits a number of specimens from his pupils. In examining them we are particularly impressed with the proficiency exhibited by the younger ones—those from ten to thirteen years of whom we imagine Sadie Chittock, Ida Dean, Emma Wieber, Georgiana McCullagh. The other specimens are also good and the examples of Mr. Gordon's own work excellent.

— Here is a lot from the South, sent by J. T. Davis, showing the improvement made by members of his writing class at Lattimore, N. C. The specimens are from an informal copy slip from those who work on the farm and have not a great amount of time to devote to the subject. Of course, they indicate, however, a very conspicuous improvement; in fact, some of them have developed into fairly good writers, whereas their old scrawls are scarcely recognizable. Among those showing the greatest improvement we are glad to mention P. M. Jones, Sarah McSwain, J. W. McGinnis, L. C. Putnam, R. L. and W. C. Harrill and Fanny Green.

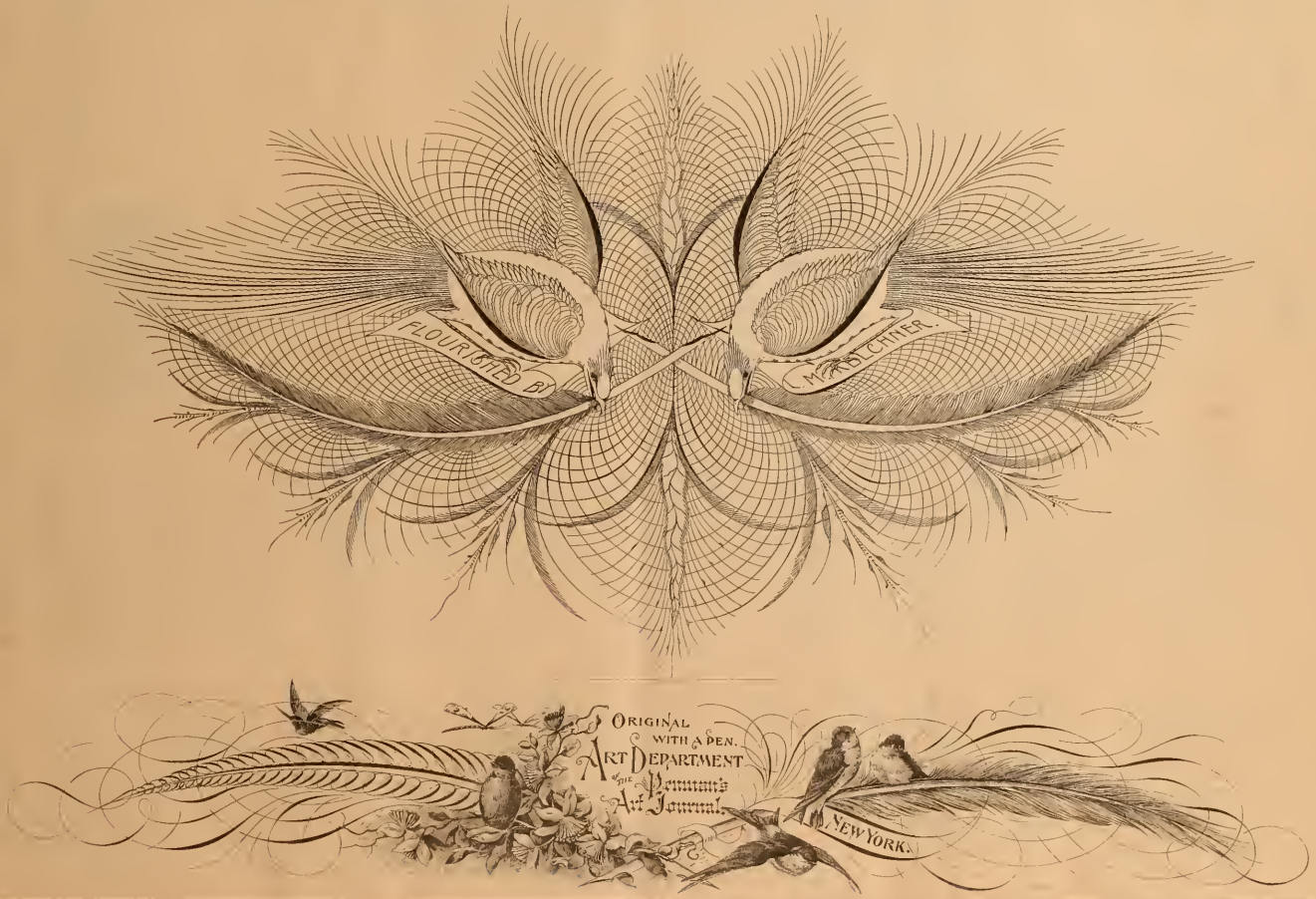
— We have received from Mr. Golder's Wilmington, Del., Com. Coll. a batch of specimens representing the penmanship work of about fifty students of that institution. The specimens are sent by J. M. Wade, who has charge of that work. In an experience covering many years as a teacher we have looked over so many specimens from any institution that were more uniformly excellent than these particular ones. There is not a bad writer represented in the lot, but the chief point, as stated, is the uniformity of excellence. Often in a large number of specimens one, two or, we might say generally—three or four, or a certain number, stand out as bright particular stars, and it is a very corresponding falling off in other specimens, but these in Mr. Wade's slip in the perhaps one hundred specimens by Mr. Wade that would not be accepted by a business man to very good advantage as specimens of this instance we don't know that it is exactly fair to mention any without giving all, which would take too much space. Yet we cannot refrain from making our compliments to John Adams, Morris Worrall, J. Maloney, Howard J. Tousald, Pauline Hagerty, Kate Lowry and Annie M. Hester, and through them to the dozens of other excellent writers at Mr. Wade's class. It is a pleasure to the majority of our schools to say that Mr. Wade himself is one of the most successful teachers in the profession—earnest, faithful and full of the momentum of his subject. The work from a private letter not meant for publication are so characteristic of the man and his methods that we have taken the medicine. It is my business to see that they do, and I do it. We don't simply work to improve the pupil's penmanship, but to develop character. We find that they do not have anything to improve." We are informed that most of the pupils whose specimens we have commented upon at the time of beginning their course were scarcely able to write legibly.

— J. W. Griffith, a good penman and teacher, has charge of that department in the Uni. of the Pacific, College Park, Cal.

Drawn for The Journal *by F. G. Kinman, Rochester, N. Y.*

In Luck Certain.

After trying to sell books, pictures and wringers, and nearly every conceivable humbug, I became discouraged and thought there was no chance for a poor man to earn a living. There was nothing to do on the farm, and I could not get a job in town, when I happened to see how a teacher made money selling pictures and thought I would try my luck. I bought a $5 Lightning Plater from H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and from that day my luck seemed to change. I carried the plater from house to house and plated knives, forks and spoons, right before the folks, and it surprising how many wanted their things plated. I made $3 30 the first day, and in one week $28 I can plate with nickel, silver or gold. The work is fine, my customers are pleased and I am happy. I hope some other fellow who is down on his luck will try this and see what it will do for him and get up in the world. William Evans.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M. A. SLOCHTER.
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ART DEPARTMENT
OF THE
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NEW YORK.

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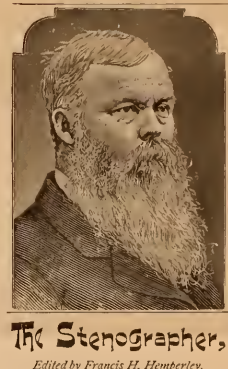

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